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BRAZIL

PMDB SCORES GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY

PY112332 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Apr 80 p 4 PY

[Text of note read in the Chamber of Deputies in Brasilia by Brazilian Democratic Movement Party Deputy Odacir Klein on 9 April]

[Text] The bloc of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] in the Chamber of Deputies firmly rejects the government's claim that salaries are to blame for inflation.

This is an attempt to pit all other sectors of society against the workers by describing the latter group's demands as harmful to the interests of our economy.

In the meantime, everyone knows that throughout these years of arbitrary government, the salary-earners have been the ones most harmed by the economic model created by the manipulators of power, a model which, based on salary restrictions, resulted in a frightening loss of the purchasing power of the workers.

The government's claim is groundless because inflation has always been much higher than the salary hikes, and even during the months in which there were no salary increases we observed frightening inflation rates.

The inflation is the result of the economic model created without the approval of the ration to protect interests which are not those of the workers or even the small and medium-sized Brazilian businessmen.

The weakening of the small- and medium-sized enterprises is the result of excessive interest rates which constitute princely incomes for the financial sector, the excessive and badly implemented government taxes, and the dependence on foreign capital, which obtains easy profits and finds increasingly better opportunities to operate in our country.

The struggle of the workers must receive the support of the small- and medium-sized businessmen because they have all been victims of this denationalizing model, which has turned them into means to enrich the banks, the multinationals and the Federal Treasury.

The bloc of the PMDB denounces the government's attempt to confuse public opinion in order to obtain support for its desire to worsen further the already bad salary law and to prevent workers' movements, even those aimed merely at discussing an increase of the productivity bonus.

The PMDB, working through its deputies, is preparing a set of legislative proposals to improve salary, labor and union laws, seeking to strengthen the defense of free negotiations.

For this reason the PMDB rejects the government attempts to make changes for the worst, because the workers cannot remain the great victims of the mistakes of the power manipulators.

CSO: 3001

INFLATIONARY EFFECT OF SALARY LAW NOTED

PY080340 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Apr 80 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Disaster"]

[Excerpts] We are nearing the limits of the unthinkable. Current inflation figures--especially the March figure, which is frightening in itself--transcend the level of mere apprehension about the present: future inflation trends that can already be perceived on the basis of the March figure proclaim somber and bitter days to come.

The 6.6 percent inflation rate in March sharply contrasts with the 4.2 percent and 5.8 percent recorded in February and March 1979. Inflation for the last 12 months has reached the 83.8-percent mark after peaking at slightly more than 82 percent in February. [sentence as published] In the first quarter of this year, the inflation rate reached the preposterous mark of 18 percent, well above the 13.8 percent in the first quarter of 1979.

At a certain point the report of the Getulio Vargas Foundation summarizes its predictions about this frightening situation: "Despite all the government's efforts, the skepticism of businessmen about compliance with the ceilings set by the monetary budget and the readjustment of salaries, which should be made every 6 months and include a supposedly 'technical' productivity factor--in reality transformed into a 'political' factor--contribute to preventing the reversal of expectations about future inflation."

There is not the slightest doubt that the monetary policy has not helped lately to encourage a bearish outlook on inflation. In the same way, the concern over the level of interest rates--which reduced to an artificially low level the annual discount rate on national treasury papers [LTN]--is at times the strategy of keeping the execution of the monetary budget tight.

The causes of this inflation are many--and they are not mutually exclusive. We must also mention that the indexes do not yet fully reflect the coming into the market of a harvest which is expected to be very good, although the cost of food is on the decline due to official control of the prices of food items.

With the control of the expenditure column and the increase in the revenue column through higher taxes, the government budget is becoming easier to manage. The budgets of state enterprises are being subjected to rigorous control by a special secretariat in the Planning Ministry, but there has been no time to remove from circulation money which had already reached the market via a disastrous number of unrealistic and inept projects drawn up when we were living on the "island of tranquillity."

There is also externally originated inflation, which seeps into our economy through oil price increases imposed by petroleum exports (or would it be better to speak of "blackmail with impunity?") and the orthodox, and perhaps suicidal, monetary policy of the president of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, which has excessively raised the level of interest rates in the international market, thus making Brazil's foreign debt more expensive and exerting pressure on domestic money demand.

It must be pointed out that the policies intended to put the house in order and bring inflation under control are just now being implemented after a long period of paralysis in decisionmaking--thus the March inflation rate is a reflection of a period in which the administration of the economy had no instruments or elementary mechanisms. For instance, it was impossible for a long time to practice a monetary policy while Central Bank Resolution 432 [whereby interest was paid by the government on private foreign loans in dollars deposited at the Central Bank] was in effect. The managers of the economy have only now grasped in their hands the basic mechanisms which permit them to set a course.

All these are good explanations to mitigate our concern, but nothing more.

The March inflation and that which is yet to come have been caused by something which has a name. And this name should be pointed out with the courage necessary to avert a tragedy. The name is "salary policy inflation." This is the name and the cause of this inflation. Any attempt to downplay the validity of this conclusion--whether out of fear of political repercussions or because of difficulties in explaining the obstinacy of other persistent causes--is avoiding the truth, and it will only serve to delay measures to bring inflation under control.

The salary policy of the Figueiredo government is a disaster, and it is the main cause of this unbridled inflation. The salary policy was drawn up on a simple premise: automatic increases every 6 months were necessary to compensate for inflation and to maintain the buying power of peoples' salaries in order to pull the rug from under sometimes savage conflicts with a reborn and vigorous union movement. A productivity index was also created to be discussed in full freedom--something on the order of 2 to 3 percent in the imagination of the lawmakers--which would represent the portion of real salary increase nontransferable to price by the companies. So went the theory.

In practice the productivity index became a pretext for a tug of war among more or less powerful labor unions, more or less daring labor leaders, besieged businessmen, lay ministers and a labor court which, on what basis (or fearing what) nobody knows, has approved percentages far removed from economic reality. The matter is no longer one of a "productivity index." This is just a euphemism for determining which side is the stronger and which side the weaker around a negotiating table at which the struggle against inflation is always the loser. And since the productivity index is not transferable to prices, the result will be an erosion of the profit margin of businesses, with an unavoidable deceleration of the economy (or a real economic recession, since we are resorting to euphemisms).

CSO: 3001

POSSIBILITIES FOR EXPANDING TRADE WITH PRC VIEWED

PY242110 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Mar 80 p 24 PY

[Article by Frederico Heller]

[Text] Like other communist countries, the PRC has no doctrinal prejudice in its economic and trade relations. Due to the constant threat of Soviet imperialism, the PRC makes efforts to geographically diversify its trade, and this is a great opportunity for Brazil.

We buy \$200 million worth of oil from the PRC annually in advantageous transactions as far as prices are concerned. On the other hand, our sales to the PRC total approximately \$120 million, mostly for iron ore. There is on Beijing's part, however, a strong interest in increasing purchases from Brazil, especially tinned iron sheets [folhas-de-flandres], iron sheets, and iron rods [ferro redondo]. It is expected that Brazilian sales of industrial products will increase over the medium term. But from the standpoint of both the PRC and Brazilian governments, it would be desirable to increase sales of agricultural products, for which the PRC is the world's largest market.

Another good commercial opportunity for Brazil is the sale of services. In this regard, we can mention Brazil's large experience in the construction of hydroelectric plants and their operation, recalling that the PRC is 40 years behind us in this field. Beijing is, therefore, very interested in our experience.

In a few weeks, a Brazilian mission will be going to Beijing. It will be headed by Mario Garnero, a man closely associated with the car- and truck-making industry. It is expected that this visit will enhance our sales of manufactured goods. In fact, the relations of Electrobras [Brazilian Power Companies, Inc.] and the Brazilian Auxiliary Electric Company with the PRC are very good. This is an added opportunity to expand economic and financial relations between the two countries.

The only real problem is the large geographical distance between the two countries, but both the Brazilian and Beijing governments as well as the bankers, industrialists and businessmen in both countries have so far done all that is necessary to diversify, and thus expand, trade. The large and experienced Swiss banks are, by the way, insisting on the great opportunities of the PRC market. Beijing is particularly interested in trading with Brazil on a larger scale, considering that fortunately there are no political implications or hidden intentions involved.

ROBELO RESIGNATION VIEWED WITH CONCERN

PA232141 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Editorial]

[Text] The resignation of Alfonso Robelo from the Nicaraguan governing junta is cause for concern. The revolutionary struggle is one of titans and cannot be forged on the basis of resentment or impositions. Revolutions are won by the most daring ones. We cannot understand how a man like Alfonso Robelo, in whom we all placed our hopes for salvation, should choose to go home when he is most needed.

The Nicaraguan governing junta had to maintain a balance. Two most important elements, Robelo and Violeta de Chamorro, represented the antithesis of Marxism: Private enterprise, the cause of democracy.

Alfonso Robelo and Violeta Chamorro should have never resigned. Each day the future of Nicaragua is greater cause for concern, because of the accusing silence of private enterprise and the little participation of the business sector and of the men who believe in democracy. It is not a matter of quitting the revolution, or getting away from the government. It is a matter of participating with determination.

The United States has refused to help the revolution and the same thing is happening that took place in Cuba. Revolutions do not stand still; there are friends everywhere interested in offering their help.

Those nations who believe in freedom and who stand up against totalitarian systems and the men who love democracy must now help the Nicaraguan people more than ever. It is the time for helping, not of resigning or quitting. Men like Alfonso Robelo are important in the future of Nicaragua and should not abandon their struggle and conquests. Nicaraguan private enterprise played a great sacrificial role in the struggle against Somoza and must assume their rightful position now in the revolution.

CSO: 3010

WESTERN ARMY COMMANDER: NATION READY FOR U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

FL162020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1438 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Speech by Brig Gen Ulises del Toro Rosales, member of the party Central Committee and commander of the Western Army, at official ceremony and parade marking the 19th anniversary of proclamation of socialist nature of Cuban revolution and militiamen's day, held at Havana's Maj Camilo Cienfuegos artillery school parade grounds--live]

[Excerpts] Comrade Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces:
Comrade members of the party Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee:
Comrade guests, comrades all:

Every year on this date, the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] and all the people celebrate militiamen's day. They thereby pay homage to the hundreds of thousands of men and women who, when the work of the revolution had barely begun and the imperialist acts of aggression were a daily occurrence, joined combat units and at every critical period defended the revolution's gains.

Almost 2 decades ago on a day like today, at the solemn moment of the burial of the first combatants killed by the imperialist aggression as a result of the first air raids, our commander in chief proclaimed the socialist nature of the revolution and all the people were prepared to defend it on the sands of our beaches, in the factories and schools, in the countryside, towns and cities. Since then, every day has been one of effort to make the country advance, survive and defeat the imperialist blockade, build a new society, defend the peaceful work of the people and make national dignity prevail.

Faithful to its principles, the revolution trusted the people and placed weapons in their hands. During the Giron invasion and the air raids that preceded it, our enemies were surprised that they were confronted by troops which, although not having had complete military training, had the weapons and knew how to use them.

Comrades: Aside from the qualitative differences that have come up over the years and advances achieved by the socialist countries, national liberation movements, workers throughout the world and forces that love peace and social progress, the contemporary international situation shows certain analogies with the political climate that existed at the historic moment when the national revolutionary militia emerged.

As it did at that time, imperialism is trying to impose its reactionary policy by means of intimidation and violence and resorts increasingly with more frequency to aggressive and haughty language and to actions which recall the worst moments of U.S. foreign policy.

As proof of the inconsistency of imperialist policy which stretches and shrinks as a result of the most frivolous and haughty interests, today's world--which experienced days of justified hope with the decrease of international crime resulting from advances achieved through the firm, clear and consistent policy of peace of the socialist countries; the realistic position of numerous European governments, and establishment of commitments which, like the Helsinki pact and SALT II agreements, are aimed at serving as adequate instruments to diminish conflicts and make detente prevail--is witnessing a new and extemporaneous edition of a cold war policy which threatens achieved gains and brings all mankind closer to a step backward, one that all peoples reject and no sensible person wants.

Economic blockade measures again are resorted to, preventing the sale of grain and equipment to the USSR. The Middle Eastern nations are threatened. Unconditional support is given to governments such as that of El Salvador which is bleeding its own country. And to top it all off, the unusual expedient of boycotting the Olympic games is resorted to because of the mere fact that they will be taking place in a socialist country.

The government of President James Carter, in most cases when it should make a sensible decision, behaves stupidly instead. He has repeatedly declared his intention of improving relations with Cuba. His actions, however, have been [?anthologically] ambiguous. It is not necessary to be knowledgeable of high politics to ask: How can such an assertion [of improved relations with Cuba] be consistent with the absurd behavior which the current North American administration follows toward Cuba? How can there be talk of improving relations while aggressive acts increase, spy flights over our territory continue, the Guantanamo Naval Base is reinforced, and a command for intervention in the Caribbean area is created which, acting on the basis of a coarsely orchestrated plan, is now preparing to conduct maneuvers that can do nothing except cause concern among the peoples of the continent and place the region's progressive and revolutionary governments on the alert, although no one will lose any sleep over it?

Our people are not alarmed by such provocations. The armed forces and their reserves continue to conduct their activities normally. But the powder is kept dry, weapons are ready, and every man is at his station.

They landed in April 20 years ago and were received with cries of "Fatherland or death" and a hail of lead. And now, if they want to, they can change the date of their defeat. As our people have so expressed over recent days; there can be Girones in May.

Our country does not want or need war. We want peace and we defend detente. We devote all our efforts to development of the country. And we can co-exist with all governments of the continent with the certainty that every nation will get an accounting from their exploiters at the proper time.

We do not tell the United States what to do. We only demand that we be respected, that no one try to tell us what we have to do and they not try to give us lessons or much less threaten us. Our rights cannot be questioned or violated. We defended them with the armed people in the most glorious of our beaches and today we reaffirm them, just as we denounce and condemn those who have tried to blackmail us and those who are trying to frighten us.

It is not really alarming that the scum of this society have run to take refuge behind the fence of an embassy. If they cannot live in this country where the people are building socialism voluntarily and firmly, then they should go to other more proper climates--to Peru, to Venezuela or to the Yankee paradise. Cuba does not need them. Cuba needs its heroic working class, its hardworking peasants, its hardworking women, its enthusiastic youth and its magnificent pioneers. [applause] And these are in Cuba, with Cuba and prepared to defend the flag and soil of the first socialist country in the Americas. [applause]

Comrades: At this celebration, we cannot fail to remember the circumstances in which our national revolutionary militia was born and forged. Those were days such as the recent ones. Days of revolutionary reaffirmation in which the people--in the streets and factories, in the mines and schools, in the countryside and cities and everywhere--express their support for the revolution.

The sight of youths chanting slogans in the streets, workers defending the revolution near their machinery and residents watching their neighborhoods are the way to return to the best days of this nation, the days of struggle and glory of Giron and the October crisis, and relive the best moments of our revolution. [applause]

On behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba, Revolutionary Armed Forces and all the working people, we salute the miliziamen of the past, the reservists who today are continuators of that beautiful tradition, the working class and peasants which without alarm and fear, remain calm and willing to battle wherever and however it becomes necessary. The Cuban revolution was made by the humble of the mountains and plains. The workers have defended and consolidated it and the workers will defend their gains with courage and honor on the beaches and streets. We will never retreat; we will

always march forward and of each day we will make, as we did of Giron, a victory of the people and their revolution.

Long live the heroes of Playa Giron. [shouts of "hurrah"] Long live the militia. [shouts of "hurrah"] Long live Fidel. [shouts of "hurrah"] Fatherland or death, we shall win. [shouts of "we shall win," applause]

CSO: 3010

HAVANA ASSAILS U.S. MILITARY AID TO SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT

PA190412 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 18 Apr 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The progressive and democratic sectors in El Salvador, including the Catholic Church, have strongly protested the U.S. decision to give military aid to the fascist government imposed by the United States on this Central American country since 1 October. Afraid that imperialist interests will be threatened by a people's victory in El Salvador, U.S. governing circles have expressed their intention to grant military and economic aid to the Christian-Democratic military junta. In doing this, the U.S. Government is disregarding the opinion of broad sectors of U.S. society. U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran tyranny is not new to U.S. relations with Latin American and Caribbean countries. The United States in its economic relations with these countries has traditionally imposed conditions favorable to U.S. monopolies which, by the way, are safeguarded by the ferocious zeal of the military apparatus organized, armed and trained by the Pentagon.

U.S. military relations with countries south of the Rio Grande are to guarantee that nothing will stand in the way of U.S. investors in exploiting Latin America's resources. In order to maintain its economic control over Latin America, the United States has traditionally sponsored the region's military institutions, especially those at the service of the bloodiest tyrannies. U.S. military aid to pro-imperialist regimes on the continent has been in proportion to the support and guarantees they give to the investments of U.S. monopolies. Hundreds of millions of dollars in military aid have been granted by the United States to the bloody regimes of Haiti, Paraguay and Guatemala among others. With U.S. support, the armed forces in Chile and Uruguay and in other countries also, have snatched power away from the people. Therefore, we can say that the United States has been promoting fascist regimes in Latin America in a desperate effort to stop the people's liberation movement in our America. But the people in our America are not surrendering to the U.S. imperialist aggressive attitude. In our America we have unyielding socialist Cuba; Grenada and Nicaragua which have just emerged from a people's revolutionary victory and the independence struggle going on in El Salvador and in other countries in the continent.

The United States is not only giving military support to dictatorial fascist regimes in Latin America and the Caribbean; it is resorting to the cold war tactic with new threats of a military intervention, pressuring and blackmailing countries which have been liberated and governments which are struggling to consolidate their independence and sovereignty. The United States is trying to restore the oldtime policy of gunboats and marine invasions, a policy that in the past was often used against Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Panama and other countries in the zone.

The imperialists in the Pentagon and the White House should realize that in these days actions are in favor of the people's liberation movement and that the correlation of forces in the world is not favorable to the imperialist powers, but rather to those who are struggling for peace and social progress on all the continents.

All the Pentagon's tactics, military power, threats and pressures will not stop the people of our America in their struggle for liberty and independence, a struggle which necessarily has to be directed against the United States-- enemy number one of humanity.

CSO: 3010

SALVADORAN REVOLUTIONARIES UNAFRAID OF U.S. MANEUVERS

PA170335 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 16 Apr 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. military maneuvers scheduled for May in the Caribbean seek, among other objectives, to intimidate the Salvadoran revolutionary movement, at this time engaged in a heroic struggle against the bloody Christian Democratic regime--a regime committing genocide against its people supported not only by the United States, but also by the Central American reactionary sectors and the Venezuelan Government party.

The plans of U.S. imperialism against the Salvadoran revolution include the recent high-level meeting in Guatemala of the Central American Defense Council. The meeting was attended by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the governing junta of El Salvador, and representatives of the dictatorial regimes of Guatemala and Honduras. These last two countries, according to reliable sources, would join Washington in the event of a military aggression against Salvadoran territory to prevent a popular victory in that Central American nation.

The Salvadoran revolutionaries, however, have not been frightened by the announcement of the U.S. military maneuvers next May or by the threatening meeting of the Central American Defense Council. On the contrary, in recent days they have been more active than ever and in fact declared a sector of the Chalatenango Department as liberated. Also in the departments of Cuzcatlan, San Vicente, Usulután and in San Salvador itself, the revolutionary forces have been engaged in daring guerrilla activities that keep in check the repressive forces of the Christian Democratic military tyranny.

Fearful of being caught by the revolutionary justice of the people, hundreds of members of the paramilitary bands, informers, and members of the army cantonal patrols, flee from the villages to seek refuge in the department capitals of the country. They will have to continue their mad race from now on, as popular justice is already bringing many of the assassins of peasants, workers, students and progressive members of the church before their judges to pay for their crimes.

The guerrilla organizations of El Salvador, grouped in the politico-military Coordinating Board of the Masses, have announced the start of a qualitatively higher phase of struggle which will culminate in the creation of the people's army which sooner or later will defeat the enemies of the people. In statements made somewhere in El Salvador to the special correspondent of the Mexican daily UNO MAS UNO, a ranking leader of the Armed Forces of National Resistance declared that the Salvadoran people only await instructions from their vanguard organizations to launch themselves into a general insurrection.

The Salvadoran revolutionary movement, the same leader added, is preparing for the final battle against the Christian Democratic military dictatorship, and the people are determined to win the final battle. He said the order for general alert has already been issued and that the vanguard organizations of the Salvadoran people have a broad logistic foundation of popular support that will not only permit the victory over the national oppressors, but also the expulsion from the country of the U.S. forces, in the event the United States should carry out their military intervention plans in the fatherland of Agustin Farabundo Marti.

CSO: 3010

LENIN'S 110TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL232015 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0039 GMT 23 Apr 80

[PCC Secretariat member Leonel Soto speech commemorating the 110th anniversary of Vladimir I. Lenin at a ceremony held at Havana's Lazaro Pena hall of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers building--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart, members of the party's Politburo, Comrade Minister Lomako and Comrade Ambassador Vorotnikov, both members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, comrade members of the Presidium, comrades: As every year, we meet to pay warm tribute to the thinker, the philosopher, the economist and the political leader who developed multilaterally the science of historic dialectical materialism and who at the same time defined and implemented the Marxist theory, the genial builder of the first socialist revolution, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, on the 110th anniversary of his birthday.

The struggle for peace is absolutely necessary as a guarantee of success in building a new society and a safeguard of the gains of workers and peasants in power. The socialist regime does not need war to develop. It does not need to dominate other countries and exploit their wealth. Likewise, there are no monopolies in its midst which dictate its policy. Socialism is the exact opposite of imperialism. Their respective policies clash in all fields of social life. Their essences are absolutely contrary to each other and the destiny of capitalism and its superior phase, imperialism, will disappear. As long as imperialism can, it will wage war to steal and exterminate others. In its entrails imperialism has violence, state terrorism, theft of the values creating work, the crushing of nations, in other words, it has an irrepressible tendency for subjugation and slavery.

The dirty business of the bourgeois press has the international news agencies of the imperialist countries as its best vehicle. They are true monopolies of the news. They lie shamelessly or distort and mutilate facts and events and transmit their daily poison to the pages of thousands of newspapers and magazines published in those countries. Likewise, radio and television play the same role. Above all, the latter's influence at times is overwhelming in manipulating the minds of millions of human beings.

Since 1917 in our own fatherland, throughout the more than 40 years of neocolonial domination by the Yankee imperialists and dishonorable subjugation of our country's bourgeoisie, the most infamous lies about Marx, Engels and Lenin, about the Soviet Union and about being a communist were spread among the people. However, nothing stopped our glorious socialist revolution. Dissemination of Marxist-Leninist literature was furiously persecuted. To some extent the concern of the proimperialist governments of maintaining workers removed from Marxist books and, especially, those of Lenin because of the special message of immediate struggle and combat they have, was understandable.

Comrades: We are commemorating the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birthday in the midst of an international political situation which forces us to ponder profoundly and which demands from us firm and courageous action. The capitalist regime has entered a more complete phase of decay, Capitalism is enmeshed in a bitter economic crisis which is becoming endemic, a crisis in which inflation is running uncontrolled and unemployment is continuing to grow. The once colonial and neocolonial backyard has gradually achieved independence. Numerous peoples have attained freedom and are recovering or struggling restlessly to recover their wealth, their natural resources which are controlled and exploited by transnational monopolies. As Lenin said more than 50 years ago, the empires have crumbled and the nations demand self-determination and are gaining their rights.

The triumph of the Cuban revolution, a link in that chain of liberations, dealt a mortal blow to Yankee imperialism, right in its heart, some 90 miles away from that brutal north in turmoil, which despises us, lying in the former Yankee lake of the Caribbean. Neither armed aggression, nor the brutal economic blockade which is still in place, nor the political harassment by the oligarchies in the American area, nor the threatening presence itself of the United States have been able to even open up a crack [in the Cuban revolution]. It has always been said that the most important aspect of our revolution's triumph was the example it set for the fraternal peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean who are enduring open or behind-the-scenes oppression, but always oppression, of the imperialists to the north. Other peoples have followed our example. The hatred that the Yankee imperialists feel for our revolution is the clearest admission of their fear because, for oppressors, Cuba is a glimpse of the future awaiting them.

In Cuba the revolutionary ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin have become a reality and are alive and flourishing. Now the Yankee imperialists, frustrated and desperate as a result of all their defeats, are going to conduct a general rehearsal of an invasion of our country. Violating all principles of international law and practice, which they hypocritically claim to respect, they are going to use the portion of Cuban territory forcibly occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base to conduct landing maneuvers. Our country is going to be surrounded by imperialist men-of-war and our skies overflown by their aircraft. A contingent of the dirty Yankee Marines, whose criminal deeds are well-known in Mexico, Nicaragua, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Panama and Cuba itself, among many other countries, will land on that colonialist enclave.

But they will not do that with impunity, neither in Cuba nor in the rest of the world. The Cuban people will massively demonstrate throughout the country to show that riffraff and the U.S. Government that we are not afraid of them, that our people are ready to do whatever is necessary, that they will pay a very high price for any attempt to step on the free, revolutionary and socialist territory of Cuba. [applause] The march of the combatant people will continue to protest, demanding this time that the imperialist riffraff leave, that they depart from our soil. [applause] We will call on the working class, the peasants, students, the patriotic and nationalist men and women in America and the world to voice with us their condemnation of the war games, to make the Yankee imperialists feel the strength of the peoples.

In that manner, when the march of the combatant Cuban people reverberates in the U.S. den and everywhere throughout Cuba and those people themselves voice their protest and readiness to fight, we expect that we will be joined by our friends and brothers in demonstrations wherever there are Yankee dens in the world. Doubtlessly, we will demonstrate to Yankee imperialism what Cuba really is. [applause]

Mr Carter, who showed up in the electoral scene dressed up with the sanctimonious and moralistic garb of a southern proslavery preacher, is revealing himself as a dangerous cold war madman, whom we have the duty to watch and stop. The pompous U.S. President shows off his tremendous political ineptitude and provincial world of his ideas when he increasingly sinks more into a puddle of reactionary and miniscule policy which attempts to place the international community at the service of his ambitions to be reelected and devotes himself, both body and soul, to serving the devils of the most reactionary circles of North American imperialist bourgeoisie. Mr Carter is losing more and more a sense of reality.

When examining the personages of the North American imperialist politics, be it Carter or anybody else, we always recall the Leninist analysis of imperialism and the correct interpretation of the tendencies of this phase of capitalism--that is, its projections toward the intensification of cruelty, its class nature. We do not attempt to fool ourselves on the possibility that they might rectify their policy, even though we honestly believe that the mobilization of the peoples and the strength of the socialist camp could and should stop, at least, the threat of war which today is very acute.

The Cuban communists say that there was a Giron in April and that it could happen again in May or any other month of the year. It will always be Giron, a victory of the combatant peoples as it happened 19 years ago under Fidel's leadership. [applause]

For us, Lenin is a universal reality which is very near. His thought is as current as the succession of revolutions. We pay to him the tribute that is paid to those who always live and act. Lenin is not an illustrious dead person, but the symbol of social life in its unstoppably victorious path. Long live Leninism! Long live communism! Long live proletarian internationalism! Fatherland or death, we shall win! [shouts of viva and prolonged applause]

CUBA

FAR COMMEMORATES LENIN BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

FI222002 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 80 PL

[Text] The main event of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] commemorating the 110th anniversary of the birthday of Vladimir I. Lenin was held last night at the Universal Hall of the FAR house. The ceremony was chaired by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, member of the PCC Central Committee and first vice minister-chief of general staff, and Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief of the Soviet military specialists working in Cuba, as well as vice ministers, generals, chiefs and officers of the FAR.

Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate, made a speech in which he referred to the more outstanding aspects of the life and work of the genial leader of the world proletariat. He said Lenin has left as legacy the great example of a man possessed of a desire to set free those suffering from the thirst of freedom and social justice. He recalled that Lenin had embraced the Marxist ideas from an early age and had fully associated himself with the just cause of workers and peasants in his fatherland and the world. He stressed that Lenin had absolutely devoted his life to the overthrow of the capitalist regime and the social emancipation of the oppressed.

Sixto Batista pointed out that Lenin's genial intelligence and his restless involvement in studies made it possible for him to achieve in his adolescence a total command of the doctrines of his great teachers. He stressed that his combative spirit had made him in a short period of time the principal figure of Russia's revolutionary movement. Elsewhere in his speech, Batista Santana said that prison, exile, banishment and persecution had stimulated Lenin to continue on the path he had chosen and galvanized his profound conviction that the cause of the workers would irreversibly win. The speaker called Lenin a personality of unyielding will to struggle, an organizer, propagandist and a revolutionary of exceptional qualifications, an orator of persuasive eloquence, a critic and polemicist by nature, an intransigent defender of Marxism's purity, tenacious in pursuing revolutionary objectives, a great realist, a great theoretician, a great writer and a great philosopher. He added: [Begin Batista recording] Lenin

possessed all the virtues and qualifications needed to fulfill the extraordinary mission of creatively developing and making a tangible reality the revolutionary theory of Marx and Engels within the new historic conditions created by the emergence of imperialism, the last phase of development of the capitalist society. [End recording]

General Batista Santana recalled that Lenin had united the splintered forces of the Russian proletariat into a sole front, armed the masses with Marxism's ideas, conducted the training of cadres and prepared the revolution's program. He pointed out the great role played by Lenin in the Great October revolution and the importance of creating the new type party, which was founded by him during that great event. He said Lenin had extraordinarily enriched Marx's theoretical legacy and had made a vital and outstanding contribution to the world revolutionary labor movement. He added: [Begin Batista recording] Lenin and the Great October showed the proletariat and all workers in the world the path that would make it possible for them to make their organization stronger and to free themselves from the capitalist yoke, that would stimulate the struggle of oppressed people for freedom from colonialism and would demonstrate to mankind that the attainment of peace and the eradication of imperialist wars could be achieved. [End recording]

Elsewhere in the speech Batista Santana referred to the great influence that Lenin, the October revolution and the example of the Soviet Union had on the triumph and development of the Cuban revolution and building socialism in our fatherland. In closing he stressed: [Begin Batista recording] One hundred ten years separate us from that 22 April 1970, the birthday of the one who later on would become the leader of the first socialist revolution in the world. We will commemorate many more anniversaries and in the inexorable path of history we will find in Lenin's ideas and work not only theoretical abundance and the teachings of his exemplary behavior but also the dream of all peoples on the planet to build the society to which he devoted his entire life. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

GENERAL WAGE REFORM ANNOUNCED BY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Highlights of Plan

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The executive committee of the Council of Ministers is effecting the following general wage reform:

Implementation will begin as of the second half of this year.

All workers will benefit, and in particular the lower income categories.

Minimum and maximum wages are being increased.

The total cost for one year will be about 600 million pesos.

Application of the principle of socialist distribution according to labor will be encouraged.

For the purpose of the wage scale the number of job groups is increased from 14 to 22.

Ninety-five percent of the increase will go to workers, technicians, and administrative and service workers.

The freeze on wages of management personnel will be removed.

Parallel to this, the study and application of certain price increases in retail trade will be undertaken, the amount to be less than the increase in wages.

Bonuses will have significant weight in the wage structure.

There will be specific provisions for doctors, nurses, rural teachers and commercial pilots.

Technicians may obtain higher special wage conditions than a manager.

Substantial improvements will be made in the wages of enterprise directors.

The general wage reform is linked with a national effort to organize and norm labor, to link wages and norms and to increase productivity and efficiency.

The reform will be supervised by the State Labor and Social Security Committee and the provincial commissions of the people's government.

Comparative Wage Chart

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] Comparative Table Showing Present Scale and General Wage Reform

	Present Scale		Wage Reform	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Workers	81.96	249.69	93.39	249.69
Administrative and service personnel	75.00	231.00	85.00	231.00
Technicians	118.00	350.00	128.00	450.00
Managers	100.00	325.00	111.00	450.00

Background Details

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] The executive committee of the Council of Ministers, after prolonged and detailed studies entrusted to the State Labor and Social Security Committee, the central planning board and other bodies, in consultation with the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], has resolved to proceed with the general wage reform, which will be implemented beginning in the second half of this year after the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The general wage reform benefits all categories of workers, particularly and to a greater extent the workers currently earning the lowest income, and it increases both the minimum and the maximum wage. A wage fund increase of about 600 million pesos has been calculated on the basis of the full year of payment of the established increases, not including bonus funds.

With a view to a better understanding of the importance of this decision, it should be realized that income from wages accounts for more than 70 percent of the total income of the population.

The way in which plans call for the general wage reform to be implemented should dynamize economic administration and bring about increases in labor productivity and the efficiency of the economy, which will be an important factor in financing its cost, since if indeed the wage reform is an urgent need and is required by the new economic management and planning system we are establishing, it is necessary to attempt, with more production and more services as a counterpart, to offset the objective difficulties the country is facing and will have to continue to face in the coming years because of the structural distortions in our economy, our own inadequacies and as a result of the effects we are still feeling from the widespread crisis in the capitalist production system, which strikes the underdeveloped countries like our own with the greatest force.

Last year, the National Assembly of the People's Government approved the new social security law providing additional benefits totaling more than 240 million pesos for the entire population. This law is already being implemented. It expands the range of individuals protected and increases protection of those retired due to age or total or partial labor disability. It increases the rates according to which compensation for illness and labor accidents is paid by 10 percent. It encourages and compensates for remaining on the job beyond the minimum retirement age, increasing pensions up to 13 percent.

In this year, 1980, direct labor protection, excluding the health system, has an allocation of 64.5 million pesos to deal with measures for the prevention of labor accidents, vocational disease and fires, labor center hygiene expenditures, personal safety equipment and other items.

This continuing policy for the benefit of the people is being expanded as of this year with the general wage reform, which will mean an increase in the wage fund of approximately 110 million pesos in 1980 alone, through an increase in wage rates and payments.

It has been estimated in addition that the extension of bonuses to the economic calculation enterprises generates 172 million pesos in income for the workers. It is also estimated that the incentive funds for these enterprises (bonuses) may account for between 80 and 100 million pesos a year, all of this basically favoring the direct production and service workers.

With these measures, socialist and Marxist-Leninist Cuba is deepening and confirming the irreversible path of 20 years of revolution, emphasizing that the main protagonist in and beneficiary of this process is the worker, who is building a better, different and more just fatherland.

Principal Objectives

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 r 4

[Text] In discussing the goals sought with the announced general wage reform, it is immediately apparent that the strategic goal can be none other than contributing to the realization of the reason for being of our whole current effort: the construction of the socialist phase of our society, leading toward communism.

But precisely because we want to build socialism, the reform must lead toward greater coincidence in social and individual interests, encourage greater contributions from each worker to the common economic and social goal, and seek greater harmony in the wages for the various types of workers and the various types of work, and it should provide the possibility of emphasizing the regions of the country and the branches in which the greatest socioeconomic effort in these years is focused above the others.

Thus the reform seeks to achieve concrete goals in the present transitional stage, the main one being:

Promoting the application of the principle of socialist distribution on the basis of the quality and quantity of labor done, without which it is impossible to obtain the desired results from the economic management and planning system based on economic calculation and the financial categories of cost, profit, and profitability, and directed toward the goal of coverage of their expenditures by economic bodies out of their own income.

Adjusting the wage scale, where the groups of workers are distributed on the basis of the varying work complexity, to the present developmental level in our economy and its prospective growth, increasing the 14 presently existing job groups to 22.

Encouraging a better and more just distribution of all work on the wage scale, bearing in mind the increase in the labor force which has occurred in the country in the past decade and, above all, its greater degree of skill. The present scale dates from 1963, and its rates have been in effect more than 15 years. It no longer meets requirements of our productive organization either in quantity or quality.

To benefit the lower income workers, increasing the minimum wage and increasing higher wages at the same time, to encourage the most skilled technicians and managers of major economic enterprises, such that the highest wage will be a little more than five times the lowest wage. This ratio is approximately four and one-half for the present scale. The minimum monthly wage for workers is increased from 81.96 to 93.39 and that of administrative and service workers from 75.0 to 85.0 pesos.

Encouraging better distribution of technical personnel, both base, middle and higher level, on the scale. This job category has developed extensively in the past decade because of the educational and technical training policy of such broad scope implemented in our country. This category comprises 10 groups today, to be distributed among 19. The minimum wage is increased from 118 to 128 and the maximum from 323 to 450.

Establishing the principle of payment by work or responsibility and not by title for technicians, granting titles only on condition that the post is held, with an increase on the wage scale or a decrease in the event that a decline in the efficiency of the technician is demonstrated.

Establishing for management personnel the wages required for the reorganization of central and local administration, the development of new institutions and the business organization resulting from the socialist constitution of 1976, based on the principle that the manager has acquired a skill and as the general norm has a wage higher than the most skilled personnel subordinate to him. To date, the wages of management personnel have been frozen by Law No 12 of December 1977, which prohibited the establishment of new traditional wages. Precisely in compliance with this law, the reform provides that there will be no traditional wages for the managerial category.

Differentiation of the wages of management personnel consistent with their various functions and levels of responsibility. Also the hierarchic levels existing between the bodies of the central administration of the state, the provincial and municipal offices of the people's government, and the economic characteristics and volume of the enterprises and other organizational units in existence are taken into account. The minimum wage for base level managers is increased from 100 to 111, and the maximum is increased from 350 to 450.

Establishing differentiated wages for a given technical or management post depending on holding the qualifications for such posts.

Decreasing in some cases and eliminating in others the existing wage inconsistencies, above all for the categories of technician and manager, and between them and highly skilled workers, which should moreover prevent managers of enterprises and those directly responsible for production from earning wages lower than the personnel subordinate to them.

Making better distribution of the labor force to regions and branches with priority in economic development possible, making it possible to this end to increase wage incentives.

Incentives for the constant skill, training and retraining of the labor force and the demand for skills as a requirement for jobs.

Giving significant weight in the wage composition or structure to the mobile portion represented by bonuses, which contribute to increasing production and productivity, improving quality, achieving substantial savings and overfulfilling the plan.

Dealing with specific situations of great social importance such as the problem of doctors and nurses. Reorganizing physicians' wages, making them progressive, and substantially increasing those of nurses such as to promote their stability and development.

Establishment of special systems for such specialties as teaching personnel in higher education, performers, commercial pilots, and court system personnel. The category of special technicians is established for those who have distinguished themselves particularly in their specialty and have long and demonstrated experience, such as to contribute outstandingly to the technical and scientific and intellectual development of our people.

Development of a more all-encompassing, consistent, efficient and flexible wage system.

Linking the general wage reform closely and organically with a widespread and overall effort to promote the organization and norming of labor, linking wages with labor norms and labor discipline, and by this means achieving substantial increases in labor productivity and the general efficiency of the economy, which in addition to being goals concomitant with the building of socialism, will contribute to the financing of the heavy expenditures the reform entails.

It will be of extraordinary importance to the achievement of the success expected of this important decision to adhere strictly to the policy that there be no more workers at a labor center than those required by the production plan, along with planning and insuring that increases in productivity are higher than those in the average wage, as the main source of socialist accumulations, and demanding strict and rigorous control of the wage fund.

Retail Price Increases

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] As is known, despite the process of inflation which has occurred throughout the world in recent years, and which has had especially negative effects on an economy as open as that of Cuba, retail prices for goods of first necessity have been kept frozen at the level of the early years of the revolution, so that family economies would not be burdened by this factor. This has necessitated heavy state subsidies, which work against the needed balance in domestic finance.

The wage reform will make it possible, parallel to its application, to undertake a study of this situation in order to make certain price increases in retail trade, the amount, naturally, to be less than the increase in wages.

Occupational Effect

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] The vocational categories group workers on the basis of the role they play in the production process. In our country we have five categories, covering laborers, administrative and service workers, technicians and managers. The reform deals differently with each of these, with a view to benefiting the greater number, above all the workers with the lowest wages, representing the majority of the working population. However, at the same time it provides proper solutions for the minority of technicians and managers, in addition to recognizing the degree of responsibility and competence of these workers, the majority of whom come from the workers' class and have been promoted through the revolutionary process itself, encouraging advancement, study and increased skills.

Effect on Workers

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 pp 4-5

[Text] The workers account for 54 percent of our labor force. For wage purposes there is a differentiation between farm workers and those in industry, construction, transportation and other productive activities. For the manual farm worker, there theoretically remain two wage subgroups below the industrial scale, which an effort has been made in practice to eliminate, since the farm workers, working indiscriminately in activities grouped in the four first groups of the scale in effect, earn an average wage higher than minimum industrial wage.

In order to correct this situation, the mention subgroups, covering wages of 62.90 and 70.52 pesos per month, are being eliminated entirely, and the minimum wage for the farm worker is established at the level of the current minimum wage for industrial workers, i.e., 81.96, and corresponding rates are being applied to the four first groups in the current scale.

The minimum wage for industrial workers, those in construction, transportation and other productive activities is in turn raised to 93.39.

This distinction is made because differences still exist making the complexity of the tax of the industrial worker greater than those of the manual farm worker. In fact, differentiated situations are provided for in the first four groups for the two types of workers.

The work in agriculture and industry is distributed among the nine first groups in the new scale with a peak figure of 249.69 pesos and increases for all workers, varying approximately between 10 and 13 pesos per month.

These increases, because they cover the largest number of workers, represent the largest expenditure in the reform, and have been estimated at 240 million pesos per year for all of the laborers, administrative and service workers.

This does not include the possible compensation for dangerous, noxious or extraordinarily demanding labor conditions, in activities with those characteristics, overfulfillment, premiums and bonuses, which are additional.

Effect on Clerks

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Administrative and service workers account for 20 percent of the labor force. They earn wages paid in the form of salaries based on a fortnightly or monthly period of time.

The minimum wage is increased from 75 to 85 pesos. These workers are distributed among the first nine groups on the general scale, with a maximum of 231 per month. The wages for the different groups differ from the preceding ones by 10 or 11 pesos for the lower income groups and six or eight pesos for the higher wages.

Effect on Technicians

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Technicians account for 17 percent of the labor force. They are distributed in 19 groups on the scale, numbered 4 to 22, with a minimum wage of 128 pesos and a maximum of 444. The principle of payment by technical post is established, and qualification plays the role of a requirement for holding the post. A "trident" is established for the technical posts, with a minimum, average and maximum wage, such that the wages of a technician can be increased or decreased depending on the qualitative and quantitative results achieved in his work, by means of a rigorous system of periodic evaluation. The heads of bodies in enterprises are authorized to appoint self-educated persons without formal qualification but extensive experience to technical posts, but at the minimum wage to encourage obtaining qualifications.

When the evaluation of a technician is unsatisfactory his wage can be decreased to the immediately lower level in the "trident," or he can be offered a less complex post or he may resign. Also, the evaluation

period can be shortened to one year in the event of exceptionally positive or notoriously negative cases.

The principle that as a general rule, new graduates will be placed in base economic bodies, with their experience and the results of their work justifying gradual advancement, is established. For graduates of polytechnical institutes and higher educational institutions holding posts for which they have the qualifications, the following initial wages will be paid for the first two years, adjustable to one or three on the basis of the results of their work:

Basic level	111.0 pesos
Middle level	148.0 pesos
Higher level	198.0 pesos.

An exception is made for physicians, who will begin their labor life at 231 pesos.

The worker-students who have been employed at least two years in posts related to their specialties will begin to collect the wage for the job they take on graduation.

Whenever possible, technicians directly linked with production, like workers, should be encouraged by means of bonuses and other wage compensation.

The special category will include jobs requiring greater qualification than that of the ordinary graduate in the specialty involved, or long and demonstrated technical competence and experience, or unusual responsibility, or other unusual characteristics, as is the case for commercial pilots and vessel captains, among others. For these cases the scale calls for wages which may be equal or higher than the wages of the highest level administrative manager.

Technicians with traditional wages are subject to the treatment provided for this purpose by Law No 12 of December 1977.

The development of the new procedure for the evaluating of the work of technicians and new qualifying criteria for technical posts will be necessary.

The total annual cost of the new wage organization for technicians has been estimated at 73.0 million pesos.

Effect on Public Health Workers

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Taking the various wages existing for physicians into account, a new system is established which, on the basis of social service, will increase wages as the physician increases his qualification and experience. Three levels of technical and wage advance are contemplated: general, first grade specialist and second grade specialist.

Dentists will be included in the same system, although still classified in a lower complexity group than physicians.

Wages are established at 198 to 290 for the university nursing classes which will shortly begin to graduate.

Wages for nurses and nurses' aids are increased.

A wage difference is established in the increment paid nurses on ward duty and those in hospital or polyclinic consulting services and not subject to rotating shifts.

When such personnel has administrative responsibilities, compensation in addition to the wage merited on the basis of specialty will be paid.

Effect on Higher Education Workers

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] The current wage level for teaching personnel is adjusted to a maximum of 400 pesos (currently the titular professor earns 450), with compensation for scientific degrees without lowering the established limit of the general scale proposed.

The increase for administrative posts is adjusted to a maximum of 75 pesos (it is presently 125) in order to reconcile it with that established for general education and that proposed for public health, extending it to the level of central body director, when this post requires this qualification. The compensation for seniority currently in effect is retained, as well as the traditional wages dating back to 1962 (but not those which went into effect in September 1977).

This decision will contribute to reducing the wage differences between professionals whose qualifications are utilized without distinction for higher education and technical and management posts in the state administration, where a great disadvantage was felt.

Effect on Judiciary Workers

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] The existing wages for judges and prosecutors are being altered such as to adjust the wages for the highest level to the maximum set by the general scale proposed (450 instead of 525). The wages resulting from this adjustment will retain a rational difference from other technical or management posts which must also be held by jurists, since these posts, for their part, will have an increase.

Effect on Pilots

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Differentiated increases will be made in pilots' wages, with the wage for the pilot of the planes of greatest complexity used in the country at 450 pesos plus a 75 pesos increment for special labor conditions. Plans also call for the establishment of a wage mechanism to encourage the efficiency of these technicians in their work, which it is estimated could increase their monthly income to about 600 pesos, roughly the equivalent of the income of a captain of a category 1 vessel (more than 13,000 tons).

Effect on Entertainers

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] A wage payment system is established for this activity, taking into account both the development of artistic quality and the number of performances, using as a basis the establishment of a minimum wage, and guaranteeing that the balance of the compensation is justified by the work done.

Minimum wage sums and the rates per performance will be established differently, based on the competence of the performer, as shown by evaluation.

In order for the traditional wages to be retained, an artistic level corresponding to that at the time they were established must be maintained.

Effect on ESBEC, IPUEC Workers

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Similarly the reform calls for a wage increase of between 10 and 15 percent for education technicians working in the ESBEC [Basic Secondary Farm Schools] and IPUEC [Preuniversity Farming and Academic Institutes] located in the rural sector, with a schedule of wage payments weekly, every ten days or more.

Plans also call for wage increases for teaching personnel in the school complexes which, because of their geographic location or the origins of their students, have a system of wage payment every six months or annually, as is the case with those located on the Isle of Youth.

Effect on Supervisors

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] For supervisors, the application of the general wage reform will be linked with the success of their economic management, the efficiency of the bodies they head, and in particular the achievement of optimal levels in the norming of labor, the revision of abnormal levels of norm fulfillment, the linking of wages with norm fulfillment, labor discipline and other rationalization measures within the field of productive and labor organization.

In establishing the wages of supervisory personnel, institutional, structural and territorial factors were taken into account, the basic criterion being that as a general norm each supervisor should earn a wage higher than that of the personnel subordinate to him, although in certain cases technicians in the special category may earn higher wages, even than the minister or the president of the state committee.

The levels taken into account include the state committees and ministries, institutes under the Council of Ministers, territorial offices of the central bodies, provincial and municipal people's government organs, enterprises, administrative units, establishments and other state units. The wages of those directly responsible for production, such as brigade, shift and shop foremen, have also been differentiated.

The wage reform for supervisory personnel, taking into account the institutional, structural and territorial changes subsequent to the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, account for only five percent of the total estimated increase for the general wage reform, representing in absolute figures some 28 million pesos, including the supervisory personnel of the central state administration, the people's government organs, the territorial officers and enterprises.

Effect on Central State Administrators

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Similar wages are established for similar posts in the state committees and the branch ministries of the central state administration. The distinction is made that a specific specialist must be better compensated in the body heading his specialty, for example a JUCEPLAN [Central Planning Board] planner.

Managers, department heads and section chiefs have a minimum wage and a maximum wage, depending on whether or not they have all the requirements for the post. These jobs are also differentiated by complexity and the scope of their tasks, in terms of whether they establish policy for the rest of the economy or a part of it or if their activities are of an internal nature.

Effect on Territorial Delegations

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Jobs here are classified into three types, based on the importance, complexity and the volume of economic activity they direct and the territory covered.

Provincial People's Government

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] All the provincial organs of the people's government receive the same wage treatment, with the exception of the city of Havana, which in view of the size of the province, is placed on the level of a ministry.

Municipal People's Government

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Jobs here are classified in four categories, taking into account among other factors their socioeconomic rate, the number of inhabitants and the number of workers.

Enterprise Levels

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Enterprises are classified on eight levels. To this end the value of production and the basic means, their socioeconomic importance, the number of workers and their average skills are taken into account, among other indicators. For higher level enterprises the manager's wage is 400 pesos, for those on the middle level 310, and those on the lower level 211.

Production Foremen

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] The criterion established is linking the foreman's wage with the most skilled worker under him, provided that the foreman has that skill qualification.

Thus the wage for a brigade leader is that for the group just above the worker mentioned, that for a shift foreman is two groups higher and that of the shop foreman three. If the foreman does not have the qualification of the most skilled worker, the above relation is established with the group corresponding to the qualification he does have.

For department or section chiefs supervising technicians earning wages higher than the supervisory level, the wages will be, provided they also have the requisites for the technical post in question:

- For a section chief, the wage corresponding to the group immediately above that of the technical post.
- For a department head, two groups above the technical post.

This mechanism is designed to encourage the better qualified technicians to assume management responsibilities.

Reform Application Methodology

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] As has been said above, the general wage reform should encourage an increase in the efficiency of the economy, which in addition to promoting our development, will lead to the financing of a part of its cost, for which reason the application of the wage increases for the administrative apparatus in enterprises, local people's government organs and the central state administration is conditional upon a substantial improvement in the organization and norming of labor and an increase in the productivity of the production and service organization units under their jurisdiction.

To this end, they will periodically be allocated the authorized portion of the wage fund corresponding to the level of norming and linking of wages with the norms fulfilled. This gradual rate of application will begin as of 1 July of this year. It will require the pursuit of an aggressive policy in the application of payment by yield systems, as well as profound work on norming and adjusting the norms which no longer reflect the productive potential of the workers.

It will also be necessary to dynamize the drafting and approval of the branch bonus regulations to expand them as broadly as possible.

Increments for laborers, administrative and service workers will begin as of 1 July 1980 and, conditional upon the improvement of labor organization and norming, will continue throughout the first years of the five-year period.

For other situations, the schedule planned is as follows:

- Central state administrative bodies without enterprises--application beginning in January 1981.

- Adjustment of the new wage scale for public health, court and prosecution personnel beginning on 1 July 1980.

Adjustment of the new higher education wage scale beginning with the start of the 1980-81 school year.

- Increases for technicians working in the ESBE, IPUEC and technological schools in the farm sector, beginning with the start of the 1980-81 school year.

- Adjustment of the present provisions of the wage payment mechanism for technical personnel working in elementary, middle and higher middle education will be completed by 30 June, with a view to application during the 1980-81 school year.

- The completion of the methodological documents for qualification for technical posts and their redrafting will require a good part of this year. It is expected that this task, to which all of the bodies under the direction of the State Labor and Social Security Committee are making a decisive contribution, will prevent the application of the new scale for technicians before 1981.

- The drafting of the overall system for compensation of workers in the art and culture sector and its evaluation is to be done prior to 31 October, so that this new system can be implemented as of January 1981.

- The definition of the categories for enterprises, administrative units, establishments, budget supported units and local people's government organs, as well as the level of equivalence for the enterprise unions, should be completed by 30 April of this year.

- In each locality, before the application of the new scale is launched, the traditional wage provisions which may have resulted from the implementation of Law No 12 should be conscientiously discussed and updated.

- The National Bank of Cuba must strengthen the wage fund supervision measures with a view to preventing deviations from the decisions adopted in this connection.

Reform Control

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] The executive committee of the Council of Ministers has ordered that the State Labor and Social Security Committee undertake the national

supervision of the general wage reform on behalf of the government, working in close coordination with the other bodies of the central administration of the state and the CTC.

Territorial supervision of the implementation of the reform will be carried out by provincial commissions headed by the provincial people's government organ, through a member of its executive committee. They will be guided and supervised by the State Labor and Social Security Committee.

Distribution of Cost

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] The distribution of the expenditure on wage measures will be as follows: Workers and service and administrative personnel--41.0 percent; bonuses--29.2 percent; technicians--12.4 percent; abnormal labor conditions--10.1 percent; managers--4.8 percent; qualifying workers--1.7 percent; other--0.8 percent.

Wage Chart for Technicians

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] The wage advance for technicians will progress, beginning with their earnings as new graduates, from the minimum to the middle level to the maximum wage for their occupation.

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CSO: 3010

CUBA

BRIEFS

GREETINGS FROM PUERTO RICO--Juan Mari Bras, Puerto Rican socialist leader, today sent a congratulatory message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Playa Giron victory. For Latin America, each day Cuba is the great example of how a united people can defeat the imperialist giant, states the message. The Puerto Rican socialist leader adds in his message that the machinations of imperialism regarding the issue of Cuban citizens who want to leave the country clash with the irreversible reality of a triumphant nation that is building socialism. Juan Mari Bras notes that the Cuban reality contrasts with that of Puerto Rico, a capitalist colony of the United States. Elsewhere in his message Juan Mari Bras says that the imperialists and colonialists can say nothing about a big truth they always will try to hide: Socialism in Cuba is irreversible and successful. That is why when we recall the heroes of the Cuban revolution who so courageously fell in Playa Giron and when we see the development of Marti's homeland, we see Cuba's future more certain than ever, asserts the message of the Puerto Rican socialist leader. Mari Bras goes on to say: Today, as in Giron, the destabilization effort of imperialism against Cuba is useless. [Excerpts] [FL182054 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2035 GMT 18 Apr 80 FL]

STATISTICS COMMITTEE DELEGATION IN YUGOSLAVIA--A delegation from the Cuban State Committee for Statistics is in Belgrade holding talks with officials of the Yugoslav Institute for Statistics. The delegation is led by Jorge Martinez, vice president of the State Committee for Statistics. The Cuban officials have gone to Yugoslavia in fulfillment of provisions of the bilateral protocol signed last year between the two institutions. The vice president of the Cuban committee and his delegation arrived in the Yugoslav capital on Tuesday and were received by Nikola Petrovic, advisor of the Yugoslav Institute for Statistics and member of the Belgrade Assembly. The PRENSA LATINA news agency reports that talks between the Cuban delegation and its Yugoslav counterpart will continue until Monday, 14 April. [Text] [FL112028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2015 GMT 11 Apr 80 FL]

MARITIME OFFICIAL--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received

(Pepé Libateava), secretary general of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization [IMCO], who is paying an official visit to Cuba. During the talks the two sides discussed the current and future development of the organization and our country's participation in that task. The IMCO, which is composed of 114 states, has the task of establishing the standards regulating international navigation. [Text] [FL161031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Apr 80 FL]

FEU COUNCIL MEETING--The fifth meeting of the Federation of University Students (FEU) Council was held today at the Manuel Sanguily auditorium of Havana University. The meeting was chaired by Luis Orlando Domínguez, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists. During the morning session, FEU President Roberto Robaina reaffirmed the unrestricted support of university students for the position of the Cuban Government and people concerning the events at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Domínguez made important clarifications during discussion of the first point on the agenda concerning the status of intensification of revolutionary awareness and militancy of university students. Results of the first semester of the current school year and the principal deficiencies as well as aspects concerned with internal FEU affairs were taken up at the meeting. [FL162334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Apr 80 FL]

CEREMONY HONORING LENIN--Chaired by PCC Politburo member and Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle, a ceremony was held at his ministry to pay tribute to Vladimir I. Lenin on the 110th anniversary of his birthday and mark 20 years of exemplary and friendly Soviet-Cuban relations. In his closing remarks del Valle referred to Lenin's revolutionary firmness and his loyalty and total devotion to the cause of socialism as well as spirit of collectiveness and iron-like discipline which characterized the leader of the glorious October revolution. The health minister equally noted some facts that demonstrate the historic roots of the friendship between the Soviet Union and Cuba. [Text] [FL171041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Apr 80 FL]

RECEPTION FOR ALGERIAN MINISTER--PCC Politburo members Ramiro Valdes, minister of the interior, Carlos Rafael Rodríguez and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Secretariat member Jorge Risquet last night attended the reception held in honor of Boualem Benhamouda, member of Algeria's National Liberation Front Politburo and minister of the interior. The reception, which was hosted by Algerian Ambassador to Cuba Bachir Ould-Rouis, was also attended by Cuban Government ministers and vice ministers, members and officials of the PCC Central Committee and other guests. [Text] [FL171739 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 80 FL]

U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS--In Havana, the executive secretariat of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO), has condemned the new imperialist threats and provocations against Cuba which endanger the independence and sovereignty of peoples and threaten peace in

this region and the world. AALAPSO calls on all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces to condemn the clearly interventionist [military] maneuver and to double their solidarity with our revolution. [Text] [FL172327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Apr 80 FL] The Union of Cuban Journalists issued a communique denouncing the threatening U.S. military maneuvers scheduled for the beginning of May in the Caribbean. It also refers to rumors and lie campaigns that the imperialist news agencies are spreading in relation to the real situation of the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. [Text] [PA180250 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 80 PA]

KAMPUCHEA EMBASSY RECEPTION--Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Politburo and Council of State and minister of the interior, last night attended a reception hosted by Ambassador Preach Sun on the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. PCC Secretariat member Lionel Soto, Central Committee member and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the Central Committee and minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation also attended. [Text] [FL181249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Apr 80 FL]

ALGERIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--A delegation of Algeria's National Liberation Front headed by Boualem Benhamouda, member of its Politburo and that country's minister of the interior, has departed for Jamaica from the Antonio Maceo International Airport in Santiago de Cuba. At the air terminal to see the visitors off were Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Santiago de Cuba, and Col William Galvez, deputy to the National People's Government Assembly. [Text] [FL181439 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Apr 80 FL]

ESPIN IN SOUTHERN INDIA--Vilma Espin de Castro, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, today arrived in Hyderabad, capital of the southern Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, at the invitation of the organization of Indian women. Vilma Espin, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and of the Council of State, arrived in India from the German Democratic Republic. On the first day of her visit she held talks with Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India, and top officials of the National Federation of Women of that Asian country. [Excerpt] [FL182124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2009 GMT 18 Apr 80 FL]

CEMA NUCLEAR POWERPLANT PROTOCOL--The final protocol of the 25th meeting of section five for nuclear powerplants of the CEMA Standing Committee for Electric Power has been signed in Havana. The document was signed by the chiefs of delegations from the Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Cuba. Matters of great importance for nuclear energy in our country and the other CEMA member-countries were discussed at the meeting. These matters included increasing nuclear powerplant safety even more and design of more powerful plants. [Text] [FL191301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Apr 80 FL]

SUGAR HARVEST MEETING--Party Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero has called for making April a month of economic victories in the country's sugar production. Perez Herrero made the closing remarks at the fourth national sugar harvest agricultural and industrial work evaluation meeting held at the Rafael Freire sugar mill in Holguin. The work done in March was evaluated at the meeting. [Excerpt] [FL211119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Apr 80 FL]

HUMBERTO PEREZ RETURNS FROM IRAQ--Comrade Humberto Perez Gonzalez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, today returned to Cuba from Iraq. Perez Gonzalez made an official and friendly visit to Iraq at the invitation of Iraqi Planning Minister Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah. During his stay in Iraq, Perez Gonzalez held talks with government officials of that fraternal nation in connection with the status and subsequent expansion of cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [FL211148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Apr 80 FL]

USSR MINISTER'S TOUR--Petr Lomako, member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Supreme Soviet and USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy, is paying a working visit to the mining area of the Minas de Matahambre Municipality in Pinar del Rio Province. The Soviet minister is being accompanied by PCC Central Committee members Joel Domenech, minister of basic industries, and Jaime Crombet, first party secretary in Pinar del Rio Province. The Soviet minister arrived in Cuba last Monday and has already toured the mining areas of Moa and Nicaro in the eastern provinces, where he visited the new nickel factory in Punta Gorda as well as other places of interest in Holguin. Petr Lomako today will be briefed on the research work being conducted in Pinar del Rio's geological protected areas, an undertaking in which Soviet specialists are participating. [Text] [FL212041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1818 GMT 21 Apr 80 FL]

CASTRO INVITES INDIRA GANDHI--New Delhi--Cuban President Fidel Castro has sent an invitation to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to visit Cuba, according to an official announcement made today. The message of the Cuban leader was delivered to India's premier by Vilma Espin de Castro, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, who is paying a 1-week visit to that country at the invitation of India's National Federation of Women. Indira Gandhi today received Vilma Espin and held talks some 40 minutes, during which matters dealing with the international situation and the friendly relations between the two nations were discussed. According to the announcement, President Fidel Castro's message includes his best wishes for India's people, which were reciprocated by that nation's prime minister. [Text] [FL222153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 Apr 80 FL]

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES USSR MINISTER--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today received Petr Fadeyevich Lomako, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of nonferrous metallurgy. Also participating in the talks were Joel Domenech, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of the basic industry, and vice ministers Manuel Aguilera and Antonio de los Reyes. Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez reiterated to Minister Petr Lomako the Cuban Government's pleasure for his visit, during which the problems of the development of the industries of nonferrous metallurgy were discussed. [Text] [FL232336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Apr 80 FL]

CEPE TO DEEPEN OIL WELLS IN SEARCH OF MORE RESERVES

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 20 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The CEPE [Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation] and TEXACO consortium announces that, this year, it will begin drilling wells down to the pre-Cretaceous level, where there are indications of hydrocarbons, which, if they take concrete shape, might double the present volume of the country's reserves, amounting to 1,050,000,000 barrels.

Negotiations by the minister of Natural Resources, Jose Corsino Cardenas, the manager and officials of CEPE with TEXACO have led to the inclusion of a program of drilling down to the pre-Cretaceous level in 1980, it was stated.

This will be the first time that drillings reach levels as deep as that (under 18,000 feet), because, up to now, the wells in production at present touch bottom at approximately 9,000 feet, it was reported in CEPE.

Enormous Expectations

The pre-Cretaceous level is a level with enormous expectations, because other countries on the American continent have found oil at that depth. Moreover, research conducted in the areas in which CEPE operates has made it possible to detect signs at a greater depth.

It was stated that, in fact, as a result of the deep seismic prospecting performed by the consortium between 1978 and 1979, strata with oil possibilities were found at the pre-Cretaceous level in the Sacha field and a new structure, called Vista, was also discovered that might contain hydrocarbons.

200 Million

It is believed that it will cost \$8 million (200 million sucres) to drill a well down to the pre-Cretaceous level. This amount is considerably higher than the average of \$1 million that an operation down to the levels reached so far costs.

The difference is explained, because the operation is more complex and, therefore, requires more sophisticated equipment.

It was added in CEPE that, for the present, the most immediate difficulty is a search for a derrick suitable for the purpose, but appropriate steps have already been taken to overcome this obstacle, which, in no case, will alter fundamentally the plan for starting to explore the pre-Cretaceous level this year.

10,042

CSC: 3010

CEPE INSISTS GAS BE USED IN PETROCHEMICAL PLANT

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Mar 80 p A-13

(Text) Guayaquil, 17--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) has pointed out clearly that it is in the nation's interest to use gas from the gulf in construction of a petrochemical complex, rather than to burn it as a fuel.

Thus, CEPE made reference to newspaper commentaries to the effect that the country lacks raw material for establishing what has been described as "a disproportional petrochemical industry" and that gas from the Gulf of Guayaquil should be used primarily as a household fuel, instead of giving it an industrial use in petrochemistry.

CEPE said, in a statement published here, that it has prepared a 1-year industrialization plan. Its priorities include installation of a refinery for processing 75,000 barrels of crude a day, which will be used equally for providing fuels and raw material for the petrochemical industry, without causing a substantial increase in the demand for oil. This new plan differs from the previous one in which it was proposed to set up one plant for fuels and another for supplying raw material to the petrochemical industry. If this prospect materializes, demand for hydrocarbons would increase.

It pointed out that the corporation has been conducting detailed market studies, covering the national, subregional and Latin American fields, in order to prevent the (petrochemical) complex from becoming a useless and burdensome "white elephant."

Consensus

It maintained that there is a national consensus, based on the criterion put out by specialists, to the effect that it is preferable, in the country's interest, to use gas in implementing the petrochemical complex, rather than to burn it as fuel. The first alternative offers the possibility of preparing products that have highly profitable prices and will make incorporation of a sophisticated technology possible. Moreover, because

it is a broader process, it will open up directly and indirectly new sources of work for Ecuadorean workers, technicians and industrialists.

The CEPE spokesman said that use of gas as a fuel was proposed by Northwest, "which remained in the country a long time without meeting its contractual commitments and finally suggests an alternative gas use that would mean new investment for it."

The CEPE spokesman stated that "CEPE's position, on the other hand, seeks to take maximum advantage of that resource."

10,042

CSO: 3010

CEPE PLANS OIL WELL DRILLING IN ORIENTE, SANTA ELENA

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Mar 80 pp 1, 15

[Text] The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] will carry out programs of drilling exploratory and development wells in the Oriente region and on the coast, with an investment of 2.45 billion sucres.

CEPE has reported that this aggressive program will be carried out in the next few years and that the amount to be channeled only covers one of the subphases of the whole oil industry in which the state agency is operating at present.

Gulf of Guayaquil

The largest investment effort, because of the magnitude of the work and the technological complexity, will be made in the Gulf of Guayaquil, a gas-bearing zone for which 1.5 billion sucres will be allocated.

In that region, the government has definitely turned over the Gulf of Guayaquil to CEPE, with responsibility for incorporating it in production and, in addition, for seeking new hydrocarbon reserves in adjacent areas.

CEPE has scheduled the drilling of six directional wells to develop that field. The operations will be performed from a fixed platform that will be put up on four piles, at 34 meters from the seabed, according to what was reported.

Thirty Wells in Oriente Region

In the Oriente region, 759 million sucres will be invested in drilling 30 exploratory and development wells in fields that will be incorporated in production.

This year, it will drill exploratory wells Shuara 1 and Tetete 2, which might incorporate 40 million barrels of reserves, in an area adjacent to Secoya, where the most recent operation by the Ecuadorean state enterprise has discovered reserves estimated at between 100 and 200 million barrels, the report adds.

With prospects of increasing reserves, it is also planning to drill Secoya North 1, in a structure to the north of the discovery well.

That source adds that it will drill the Bermejo 3-A well in the Bermejo field, where four drillings have been performed, one of which turned out to be unproductive.

CEPE plans to drill three wells in the Cuyabeno area, the same number in Sansahuari and eight in Bermejo, for the purpose of incorporating new fields into production. A special plan has been provided for drilling 12 wells in the Bermejo area. The purpose will be to develop the so-called A and B limestones of the Napo formation.

Santa Elena Peninsula

It will drill 10 wells initially, on the Santa Elena Peninsula, down to a depth of 6,000 feet, for the purpose of improving present production levels.

It will be necessary to contract for drilling equipment and to buy pertinent supplies immediately.

In addition, the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation is also performing work of seismic prospecting in the Oriente region and on the coast. It plans to set up the infrastructure required for putting new fields in production in the Oriente region and for increasing the output of Santa Elena. These programs also require a sizable investment.

CEPE sources call attention to the need for increasing their resources, in order to carry out those programs, described as aggressive, to develop the country's oil industry.

10,042

CSO: 3010

WORK BEGINS ON PAUTE RIVER HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Mar 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by Javier Simancas C.: "Over 8,000 Hands Building the Paute Hydroelectric Project"]

[Text] Ever since it was planned, in 1974, to utilize the waters of the Paute River for setting up the country's boldest electrification project, around 8,000 hands and minds have been contributing to the achievement of the job, which enters another construction stage today.

These hands are Ecuadorean, Spanish, Italian, Japanese and American and have made their contribution in each specialty. The idea was born, put in concrete form, then plans and details, civil engineering jobs and, subsequently, generation of power, which will solve the lack of this vital service in a large part of the republic.

The men involved in this task are specialists in various branches of engineering, geologists, hydraulic specialists, mechanics, electricians, civilians, administrative personnel, accountants, secretaries, sociologists, educators, physicians, nurses. Each, in his or her area, has carried out and is carrying out vital responsibilities for success of the project. The physicians for handling emergencies, the educators for taking care of teaching the workers' children.

But the ones who are doing the most are the thousands of workmen, carpenters, masons, welders, mechanics, who definitely are the ones who are giving concrete form to what is written in the plans and drawings. Those are unknown men who, like the Ecuadorean and foreign technicians, have left the conveniences of the city, of their homes and the relative well-being of the countryside and have succeeded in challenging rugged nature. They have diverted the voluminous river. They have broken the recesses of the earth and they have opened up the huge caverns that will house the turbines that will provide power with the force of the water.

It has not been an easy task, one technician told this newspaper, to conquer nature and the Ecuadorean workers have paid their share of sacrifice, in spite of the preventive measures taken. It was also not easy to achieve

an advantageous relationship between worker and employer, but finally, by getting rid of rough spots and natural obstacles, the job is progressing, owing to that human force, consisting of at least 4,000 men who are proceeding with the first stage of the project.

Concreting Stage

Today, in the presence of President Roldos, the first huge bucket of concrete is being deposited. It will close off forever the natural bed of the river to use its water through channels opened in the middle of the mountain.

Italians from the so-called Inpregilo Company planned the dam.

They accumulated some 340,000 metric tons of cement, tons of scrap and iron in huge silos, over a period of many months, for the foundation of the dam, which will be 170 meters high and 420 meters long.

It has been said that this dam is one of the highest in Latin America. Its impoundment capacity will be 120 million cubic meters.

The Spanish Entrecanales y Tavora Company is completing the job by building inside the mountain a subterranean canal 6 kilometers long that will conduct the water through pressure piping with an 862-meter incline reaching to where the electricity generating turbines will be installed.

The channels, as well as a cavern called Machine House, are nearing completion, while the SICOM Company is getting ready to perform the internal assembly of the project's electromechanical equipment consisting of installation of five 100,000-kilowatt generating turbines.

The work of welding the large pipes is also being performed within the established time schedule.

In turn, the Ecuadorean CEPA construction company is still performing the road work that will make heavy traffic possible between Cuenca and Guarumales, where the main camp of the project is located.

INECEL [Ecuadorean Electrification Institute] technicians, in turn, are supervising the job, inspecting the material used and approving the stages that will give rise to the very ambitious project that, in its first and second stage, will go in operation in 1982.

There is no doubt that by then the 8,000 Ecuadorean and foreign hands, each with his own history, will go on different ways. Many will stay, because they have taken root, have established a family. Three children have already been born, twins with Italian parents, and an Ecuadorean girl of one of our technicians.

New Cost of the Job

When the contract was let for the project, the cost that had to be covered by the state through INECCEL amounted to 14 billion sucres. New economic measures, the cost of living, new wages made it necessary for the state to make a readjustment, causing an increase of three more million sucres.

According to the project, Cola de San Pablo, which is its name, will provide the country with power amounting to 1.65 million kilowatts when the final third stage is completed.

10,042

CSQ: 3010

BRIEFS

SHUSHUFINDI REFINERY INVESTMENT--During the present year, the national government will invest 131,625,000 sucres in the execution of supplementary jobs and completion of the Shushufindi gas plant, one of the largest being built in the country, for the purpose of meeting domestic demand. This plant will go on line in the middle of 1980, with an initial production of 166 metric tons of liquefied petroleum gas and 26 metric tons of natural gasoline for domestic consumption. Concerning gas from the Gulf of Guayaquil, with regard to drilling offshore, development of the Amistad field has been provided for. At first, the drilling of six directional wells from a fixed platform erected in water 34 meters deep, depending on the structure of the sea bottom, is being considered. The estimated cost of these drillings is 1.5 billion sucres. The exploration programs will be executed by the government for the purpose of finding new reserves of hydrocarbons and of increasing the present production levels, in order to make rational use of the oil resources and to guarantee its availability for a longer time for future generations. [Excerpt] [Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Mar 80 p 1] 10042

CSO: 3010

JUDGE SAYS D'AUBUISSON, MEDRANO PLANNED ROMERO SLAYING

PA202127 Paris AFP in Spanish 0111 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 19 Apr (AFP)--A great commotion was caused here today by the statements made by Atilio Ramirez, a lawyer, published in a Caracas newspaper, to the effect that the masterminds of the assassination of San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero were retired officers Gen Jose Alberto Medrano and Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson.

Mimeographed copies of Judge Ramirez' statements were widely distributed here today in Salvadoran universities.

Ramirez is a Salvadoran judge who was in charge of preliminary investigations into the slaying of Monsignor Romero. During the investigations two attempts were made on his life, making it necessary for him to leave the country.

Although everyone here had attributed the prelate's killing to the extreme right, so far no one had dared to give specific names of those implicated.

General Medrano and Major d'Aubuisson are two military officers of well-known conservative affiliation. Indeed, some rumors have linked them to ultrarightist clandestine armed groups.

Medrano was the main leader of the now defunct Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN), to which opposition groups impute thousands of political assassinations during the administrations of Col Armando Molina and Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

For his part, d'Aubuisson was chief of the Salvadoran Army intelligence services during the Romero administration and at present is promoting the establishment of a national broad front which, with the participation of business sectors, seeks to be considered an option for resolving the country's political crisis.

CSO: 3010

EL SALVADOR

FAPU HAILS ESTABLISHMENT OF REVOLUTIONARY FRONT

PA182148 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 18 Apr 80 p 7

[Paid advertisement: Manifesto issued by the United Popular Action Front on 18 April 1980--passage within slantlines published in uppercase]

[Text] The United Popular Action Front [FAPU] hails the creation of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front.

The FAPU announces with revolutionary jubilation to the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world the establishment of the front which encompasses practically all the revolutionary and democratic forces of our country.

We feel this is a historic step in the struggle for democracy and freedom in El Salvador. It also constitutes a harsh blow to the obscurantist forces, shielded by the sinister alliance between the military-Christian Democratic junta and the most retrograde sectors of our society, who servilely implement the plans hatched in the U.S. Embassy and State Department.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front is born with a clear anti-imperialist, anti-oligarchic and antidictatorial vocation. It adheres to the revolutionary democratic program proposed by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses and it is being incorporated, without conditions, into the heroic struggle of our long-suffering people.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front will consist of an executive committee made up of four representatives of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, one representative of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], one representative of the popular faction of the Christian Democratic Party and one representative of the Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians of El Salvador. It will also have a national council and a national convention, with the latter incorporating the masses.

In announcing this triumph of the popular movement, FAPU calls on all those organizations and institutions, as well as democratic and revolutionary persons who are still on the sidelines of this enormous democratic, revolutionary stream, to immediately join in and prepare to vigorously combat the

enemies of the people who seek to stop the march of history and make our country a gigantic cemetery.

The revolutionary and democratic forces of El Salvador now have an appropriate and /unique/ channel by which to build a /new society/, in which we will definitely uproot the imperialist monopoly, the oligarchy, the war criminals and fascists, and the demagogues and puppets of imperialism and of the oligarchy.

We also issue a special appeal to all honest military personnel (whether out of active duty or retired) who refuse to support the cruel war of extermination promoted by their comrades in uniform, to definitely join in this effort of momentous importance for the transformation of our society. The people will recognize the nobility and honesty of those military men who join their ranks, abandoning the criminals who speak of "reforms" with their hands stained with blood.

Finally, FAPU dedicates this gigantic popular victory to the memory of the renowned Monsignor Romero, assassinated in a cowardly manner by the eternal enemies of the people. We know that Monsignor Romero would have applauded the culmination of this ideal, so long aspired to by the best sons of the people.

Long live the Revolutionary Democratic Front. Long live the unity of the popular and democratic movement. Death to the oligarchy, imperialism and its puppets.

"Let us prepare for the armed insurrection."

[Signed] Jorge Alberto Albarenga, Oscar Antonio Mendoza, Mauricio Garcia, Jose Arnulfo Grande, Hector Bernabe Recimos.

CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST SUPPORTS PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO ELECT LEADERS

PA162305 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 15 Apr 80 p 7

[Article by Ricardo Antonio Gochez: "No Transformation Process Can Justify a Dictatorship"]

[Text] The present government should respect and guarantee the people's right to elect the persons whom they think more capable of running the government.

Democracy is a form of government in which the will of the people prevails. In other words, the power bestowed on the rulers is granted to them by the people. Apart from serving as a permanent instrument to determine if the people accept or disapprove the way the community's interests are being handled, the democratic system also guarantees the change of power, which is the best way to control corruption in public administration.

The government junta cannot remain in power indefinitely under the pretext of guaranteeing the process of transformation. If the majority of the people feel that the reforms are favorable to them, it is logical to think that the people will vote in favor of those who will support and improve the new system. Besides, no intelligent person will support the existing process which is up against very serious social problems. If the people vote against the transformations, their vote should by all means be respected.

However, a government elected by the people would have enough support to be able to rescue the nation's dignity. This would free us from oppressive U.S. hands and from being trampled by Soviet tanks. At the same time it would be a way to eliminate the red and yellow guerrillas without being accused of being a repressive government.

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

PA192054 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 10 Apr 80 p 2

["Temas de Interes" column by Mario Ribas Montes: "Amnesty Is Losing Ground"]

[Excerpts] The Colombian Government yesterday condemned the famous Amnesty International organization in a long press communique disseminated throughout the world noting the obvious sectarianism of the organization and the partiality with which it tries to apply the principles of human rights only to democratic governments, totally forgetting about the communists.

We were astounded yesterday when we received our daily international mail at EL IMPARCIAL. Out of 26 letters addressed to us personally, 16 were written by Amnesty International "correspondents," almost all of them women who with the same penmanship signed the same letter with different names. The letters criticized the Guatemalan Government for the violence of the past few weeks. All the letters are the same and--we repeat--bear women's signatures which makes the conduct of Amnesty's directors even more contemptible since they are hiding behind skirts.

Amnesty has vowed death to Guatemala and with unprecedented cynicism it began a smear campaign against the Guatemalan Government and the nation. It even went so far as to suggest a tourist boycott and an economic boycott involving the European Common Market. Thanks be to God the damage done to our country has not been so terrible as Amnesty's directors intended, although we are aware that a lot of time will pass before we can compensate for the economic losses and the deterioration to our image.

Colombia is not so isolated as Guatemala because it has its Andean Pact partners. Therefore Amnesty has been hit hard for tampering with Colombia particularly at a time when the whole world has its eyes set on the dramatic situation of the hostages whose lives are being negotiated by the government and the terrorists.

It is possible that Amnesty whose sectarianism is already too obvious will not come out in the case of the 10,000 Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy

in Havana whose situation is really desperate and indicative of the Castroite government's complete lack of respect for human rights.

We are certain that after these "publicity setbacks," Amnesty will not come out smelling like roses but will have to take large doses of its own medicine, that is, the systematic defamation which is now turning against it. The naive people who make personal contributions to support this organization will surely not continue to do so in the future since it has been proven that they are helping a totalitarian movement which wears its sheep's skin whenever it suits its interests. But this is not so important because in any event Amnesty will have other sources of income to pay for its famous campaigns which no doubt cost millions of dollars which could not all come out of the pockets of the matrons who support this very well-known international group.

CSO: 3010

BELIZE ISSUE RESOLUTION SEEN IN 1980

Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 11 Mar 80 pp 6-7

[Article by Saul David Cliva: "1980 Will Be Decisive for Belize"; Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Malicious Anti-Guatemala Campaign

Some time during the first half of this year--1980--Guatemala and Great Britain will have to renew their talks (or negotiations) for the purpose of finding a solution to the problem of the Guatemalan territory of Belize.

In various governmental, political and social sectors of our country it is believed that this year--1980--will be decisive for a resolution of the situation, and there is no doubt that all proposals made concerning this British colony will be debated thoroughly.

International circles point out that one possibility is recognition of the independence of the territory of Belize in exchange for the cession of a strip of land--a corridor--that will provide an outlet to the sea for the products of the Peten region; it is necessary to emphasize, however, that in none of the official documents relating to the Belize question /is there any report, indication or mention of acceptance/ by Guatemala of the independence of Belize, much less any acceptance in exchange for a strip of land in the southern part of the territory.

This is the conclusion deduced from the long series of documents concerning the "Belize question" which the DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA, official organ of the Government of Guatemala, published in a special edition on 23 August 1979.

These are public documents, and consist of comment, official statements and reports that have been assembled in chronological order so as to give a clear idea of the positions adopted to date by the parties involved in the matter.

The DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA says that in this way sufficient data are provided for an evaluation of the attitude of the Guatemalan and British governments, and of Belize's intentions in the light of the policy adopted by the party in power and the major sectors of the opposition.

The aforementioned edition of the official newspaper represents one of the most important and complete bodies of information concerning the Belize question that has been presented to date in any publication having the mass circulation of a newspaper.

Several points of significance and relevance have emerged from the debates that took place in London on the Belize question (with the participation of the Secretariat of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Premier George Price of Belize, and the House of Commons) to the accompaniment of a great commotion in the London press. Of these points, Guatemalan government circles cite the following:

1. Great Britain has made concessions in response to Guatemala's warning that a solution to the Belize issue cannot be achieved unless and until a territorial agreement is concluded.
2. The British Government is willing to formulate specific proposals for enlarging the area to be restored to Guatemala.
3. Despite Price's opposition to the restitution to Guatemala of a part of the territory to which it is entitled, the Government of the United Kingdom acknowledged that it "has the responsibility of continuing to seek a negotiated settlement that could include the cession of territory."

Both the Foreign Office and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Dr David Owen, told THE FINANCIAL TIMES that "it is desirable to reach a settlement with Guatemala which could include the transfer of Belize territory--and the provision of British aid--in exchange for a pledge that Guatemala would renounce its demands once and for all."

The same newspaper reports that according to the plans which have been prepared, this transfer of territory would comprise: "All that region lying below the Monkey River (Rio Monos), whose mouth is situated approximately 45 miles from the southernmost point of Belize; all the area south of the Rio Grande, 25 miles from the same point; and all the area south of the Moho River, 12 miles from the Sarstun River."

According to THE TIMES of London, Price disclosed that Great Britain had initially suggested the transfer to Guatemala of approximately 2,000 square miles of land and territorial waters but subsequently reduced that figure to 1,500 and eventually to 1,000 square miles.

For his part, Dr Owen reported in the House of Commons that "the possibility of territorial adjustments" had been discussed in the talks with Guatemala. This has been interpreted as confirmation that the British Government would be willing to return part of the territory in order to

end the dispute with Guatemala and be able to grant /independence to Belize/.

Independence Should Be Postponed for 10 Years

In a public statement the United Democratic Party [PUD] declares that independence for Belize should be postponed for at least 10 years. The preamble adds that genuine and lasting independence for Belize can be maintained only if it is supported by rational economic conditions, a national army of moderate proportions, and a defense treaty with a friendly power that is willing and able to defend Belize.

This opposition party (of democratic tendency) further states that the economy of Belize is in such a state of depression that the government is unable properly to assist its citizens to obtain benefits such as employment, housing, secondary and university-level education, medical services and health services, and has proved incapable of providing more and better roads, electric power or efficient telephone services, or of participating in the construction of streets and sewers in the cities, towns and villages.

It is emphasized that at the present time Belize would be unable even to contribute to the support of a fully-equipped body of troops trained to defend it in the event of war, and that it would take at least 5 years to equip and train 800 men for the Belize defense force. /Despite the expressions of moral support from 126 nations, no country other than the United Kingdom has shown any inclination to contribute to the military defense of Belize now or in the future; and even the United Kingdom will terminate its military defense commitment when Belize obtains its independence. The resolute statement by the PUD declares that independence for Belize should be postponed for a period of not less than 10 years./

The statement even calls for a referendum (to be conducted by the United Nations) so that the people of Belize may declare themselves in favor of the proposal for postponement of independence.

For its part, the United Party of the People [PUP] has asked the United Kingdom to cease immediately any discussion with the Government of Guatemala that would involve the concept of the cession of territory as a means of reaching a settlement.

In contrast, the Progressive Party of Toledo has asked the governments of Guatemala and the United Kingdom to continue their negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute over the territory of Belize.

Belize residents generally believe--whether or not they are affiliated with a political party--that they should do everything possible to enable Belize to coexist peacefully with Guatemala, especially since the Caribbean countries have not committed themselves to "guarantee the defense" of Belize--under the terms set forth in the proclamation of Premier George

Price--and only the Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, Granada and Barbados have agreed to assist the Belize Government "in the search for a guarantee," according to the leader of the opposition, Dean Lindo.

On this point the minister of state for foreign affairs of Great Britain, Ted Rowlands, issued an official statement to the effect that the British Government "has not taken part in any discussions looking toward the establishment of a defense force for Belize."

Guatemala's Position

Guatemala's position has been reaffirmed on numerous occasions and was reflected in the inaugural address of President of the Republic Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia on 1 July 1978 when he said: "We shall not relax in the defense of our legitimate territorial rights, especially as regards Belize; just as we shall be firm in our demands, we shall likewise adopt civilized positions with a view to achieving a peaceful and negotiated solution--one that will take into consideration the interests of the people of Belize--without acting behind the backs of the Guatemalan people, who will ultimately have the task of ratifying, or amending, whatever decision the government may take in respect to implementation of a formula that in Guatemala's view is dignified and honorable."

A statement by the Ministry of Foreign Relations declares: "The Government of Guatemala, certain of the validity of its rights with respect to the territory of Belize, respectful of the norms and customs that govern the international community, and conscious of the validity of the principle of the free determination of peoples--a principle that has been recognized in the Charter of the United Nations--hereby declares:

1. Guatemala is engaged in a territorial dispute with Great Britain over the territory of Belize.
2. As an advocate of the resolution of international disputes by means of peaceful solutions in accordance with international law, Guatemala has carried on uninterrupted talks with the Government of Great Britain with a view to resolving the aforesaid dispute.
3. In accordance with this spirit the Government of the Republic is prepared to continue the negotiations, with due consideration for the interests of the people of Belize and without detriment to the rights of Guatemala.
4. The Government of Guatemala hopes that the coming round of negotiations will be held as soon as possible, on a date and at a place to be determined in due course.

These negotiations will be initiated during the first quarter of 1980. Guatemala is prepared to continue the process of negotiation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to find--through the medium of direct negotiation with the people of Belize--a just, legitimate, equitable, peaceful and honorable solution.

Belize: Part of Central America

Belize--an enclave in Central America--still appears on most maps under its old name of British Honduras. It has a total area of 22,962 square kilometers and is bounded by Mexico on the northwest, Guatemala on the southwest, and the Caribbean Sea on the east. Its present capital is Belmopan and the city of Belize its principal commercial center. Its inhabitants number almost 200,000 (a population nearly identical to that of Colonia Florida, Zone 19, of the capital city of Guatemala); speak mostly English or its derivative, "Creole"; practice Protestantism; and are approximately 60 percent of African and Afro-European descent, with the remaining 40 percent of Mayan, mestizo, garifuna [meaning unknown], Asiatic or other ancestry.

These racial and cultural mixtures have led to the emergence in Belize of a distinctive and individual culture which serve to differentiate it from its Latin American neighbors and link it closely to the English-speaking peoples of the Caribbean and also to Africa.

Hence the uniqueness of Belize, in its double capacity of a Central American nation (by virtue of its geographical location) and a Caribbean nation by virtue of its coastal situation and the ethnic, historic, cultural and social ties that bind it to the British Caribbean.

A Bit of History

There are several different versions as to how and when the British came to gain a foothold in this area of America--an area that had been conquered by Spain and theoretically was part of the Captaincy General of Guatemala but had never been occupied or colonized by the Spaniards, who during the 16th and 17th centuries visited it only occasionally.

It is probable, however, that the British were in Belize--felling trees and exporting timber--even before they took possession of Jamaica in 1655.

It is believed that Belize came into being through a process of continuing penetration--a process to which Spain reacted during the 17th and 18th centuries by staging a number of attacks which occasionally succeeded in dislodging the British but did not prevent the latter from reestablishing themselves in the region nor from expanding their radius of activity.

Belize was the source of constant friction between England and Spain until Spain agreed not to disturb the British woodcutters who were operating there and the British recognized Spanish sovereignty over the area in the Treaty of Paris of 1763. Twenty years later the British also succeeded in having the "dominium utile" of Belize awarded to them under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. These rights were broadened by the London Convention of 1786, which reaffirmed Spanish sovereignty over the area but expanded the boundaries of the British establishments. Finding itself at war with

England, Spain in 1789 made a final effort to expel the British colonists, who however defeated them and subsequently claimed the "right of conquest." Even though exercising de facto sovereignty, the British continued to recognize Spanish sovereignty over the territory of Belize at least until the signing of the Treaty of Madrid in 1814.

Following the emancipation of the Spanish colony of Central America the conflict was revived by Guatemala, which held the right of succession from Spain.

England continued to cling to its de facto occupation and reached an agreement with Mexico which established the boundary with Belize and ruled out any claims by Mexico.

Relations between Guatemala and Great Britain improved to such an extent that in 1834 a British company (The Eastern Coast of Central America Commercial-Agricultural Company) was granted the right to exploit 15 million acres of public lands. In 1847 and 1849 trade treaties were signed which prevailed until 1859, at which time Guatemala proclaimed the renunciation--in favor of Great Britain--of its rights of ownership and sovereignty in Belize. This agreement was reaffirmed in the Supplementary Convention of 1863.

Great Britain, however, did not fulfill the commitments it undertook in this international agreement, one of whose clauses bound it to construct a railroad that would link the Guatemalan capital with the Atlantic. A century of British noncompliance motivated Guatemala to denounce the treaty in question and reassert its rights to Belize.

Under the current status of a dependent territory (British colony), Great Britain--through the instrumentality of the governor--controls the civil service, conducts foreign relations, and exercises the functions of defense and public safety. Under the 1963 constitution the legislative functions reside in the National Assembly, which consists of a House of Representatives (of 18 members chosen by universal suffrage), and a Senate (of eight members chosen by the governor). The executive function is performed by a premier who is appointed--following a general election--by the governor from among the members of the House; the premier thereupon becomes head of government and appoints a cabinet. The judicial branch consists of the various courts of law and a Supreme Court whose members are appointed by the governor pursuant to instructions from the British secretary of state and Court of Appeals.

The United Party of the People--one of the political parties active in Belize--was formed in 1950 from the fusion of the General Union of Workers and the so-called General Committee, and has been the party in power since 1954.

This party obtained a majority in the final elections of last year, thus ensuring that the present premier, George Price, will remain in power and seek to obtain /unilateral independence in the shortest time possible/.

At the international level the PUP has ties with the parties of the Socialist International, and attention has been called to its rapprochement with the socialists of the Caribbean (and Cuba in particular)--a fact which is common knowledge. It is therefore feared that upon gaining its independence Belize would turn toward communism--a development which would constitute a genuine threat to peace and democratic stability in Central America.

The PUP is in possession of the executive branch and 13 of the 18 seats in the House of Representatives. The party is directed by George Escalante Price, a former Jesuit of Anglo-Mestecan descent, who holds the post of premier.

Another party active in Belize is the United Democratic Party, founded in 1974 as a coalition of various groups opposing the PUP; its supreme leader is Dean Lindo, who is also the leader of the opposition in the House of Representatives. Then there is the civic group composed of residents of Toledo District, who call for independence to precede the signing of a treaty of peace and peaceful coexistence with Guatemala as an effective and civilized step toward a lasting peace on the Central American isthmus.

The Belize of today has its own flag, national anthem and currency--the Belize dollar (at a rate of 2 to 1 vis-a-vis the American dollar)--and observes 10 September as its national holiday. It is a member of the ECLA (since 1961), the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Caribbean Common Market--systems by means of which it maintains relations with other states.

From the standpoint of total land area Belize is almost twice as large as Jamaica and larger than the Republic of El Salvador. It has a population of 200,000, most of whom are of the Negro race or descendants of the ancient Mayas. In recent years hundreds of Kekchi families from Izabal, Peten and Alta Verapaz--departments of the northern region of Guatemala--have come to Belize to live.

Belize's Economic Possibilities

Among the many natural resources of the territory of Belize are large forest reserves (70 percent of its land area is covered with forests that enable it to export caoba, cedar, resin for chicle, and so forth) and fishing grounds (the fact that it borders the Caribbean Sea and includes 23 islands enables it to export lobster and deep-sea fish).

The domestic economy also has a firm basis in its agricultural sector, which generates 80 percent of Belize's foreign exchange and produces categories of crops which are typical of the climate that predominates in the region (bananas, sugar, cacao, vegetables and so forth). Belize has a cattle population of 50,000 head and exports meat to various points in the Caribbean.

Belize produces surpluses of corn, rice, beans, vegetables, fruits and poultry, but often chooses to purchase these products in the towns of the Peten region.

Belize's industrial base is small, and the tourist sector is little developed despite its potential in the form of Mayan archeological ruins, paradisiacal beaches and a good climate.

For years petroleum exploration has been carried out in Belize. It is continuing, and several oil companies reportedly have reason to believe they will discover oil. It is also reported that the International Nickel Company (which is exploiting nickel in Guatemala through a subsidiary) is interested in the discovery of Belize petroleum, which it would like to use in its operations. It is stated positively--without official confirmation--that large deposits of petroleum were discovered recently in Belize and that these deposits are part of those located by PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum], the Mexican state enterprise, on the Campeche continental platform.

Belize suffers, however, from a low rate of national saving and from a chronic balance of trade deficit (\$5 million Belize dollars in 1975). Its economic growth is beset by serious infrastructural problems. The low population density makes public services excessively expensive. Its economic structure is basically no different from that of any other developing--or underdeveloped--country of Latin America, and the people of Belize are afflicted by the high cost of living.

In concluding this study we shall note that George Price has said he will not allow Belize's aspirations to independence to be put off indefinitely, and he is therefore striving to bring his cause into the international arena in order to weaken Guatemala's legitimate aspirations.

What the Future Holds for the Territory of Belize

It has been officially acknowledged that Premier George Price is favorably disposed toward Jamaica and Guyana, leading to the conclusion that an independent Belize would have the effect of strengthening the influence that these two countries--with their socialist regimes--exercise in the Caribbean area.

The ties that exist with the communist regime of Fidel Castro--which has even sent "agricultural and economic technicians" to Belize--are also public knowledge, although these "technicians" appear to be more in the nature of political advisers.

Unilateral independence today would accentuate the inclination toward the Left--a possibility which is viewed fearfully by Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, because they foresee a possible rebirth of "Far Left" insurgency. What posture the government and army of Guatemala would assume in the event of such a situation is not known, given the existence of a constitutional mandate for the total recovery of the territory of Belize.

Great Britain has refused to guarantee Belize's independence by proclaiming the maintenance of a British military presence there for a period of 10 years.

Faced with the possibility that the negotiations will end without a solution satisfactory to him--or that the British will decide to withdraw from Belize, leaving the territory without an army--George Price proposed an "international security agreement" that would function within the framework of the British Commonwealth or that of the United Nations.

Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and a Spanish-speaking Latin American country that has not been identified (but is probably Venezuela, which Price discreetly visited in 1978) had reportedly already been asked to participate in this multilateral arrangement.

High officials of the Government of Venezuela are known to have met with the British authorities regarding the Belize problem.

Belize has also received the support of the dictator of Panama, Gen Omar Torrijos, who even has interests in that territory that pertain to investment.

In view of the foregoing, the overall picture for this year of 1980 with respect to Guatemala's age-old demand concerning the territory of Belize is one of uncertainty.

Price has declared that he will not allow Guatemala's firm attitude to have the effect of postponing indefinitely his initiative to achieve independence; he is accordingly seeking political and military support from among the nations of the Caribbean--including the Cuba of Fidel Castro.

Note: In the preparation of this study, the following were consulted: Belize Government publications contained in the booklet, "Belize: New Reality of the Americas"; the article by Roberto Vizcaino, "'Belize Is Indeed Viable'--Price," in the magazine PROCESO, of Mexico City; the magazine NUEVA SOCIEDAD, Number 40, January-February 1979; and material from the DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA, official organ of the Government of Guatemala.

10092

CSO: 3010

IDEA OF INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR REJECTED

PA182136 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Apr 80

"El dedo sobre la Llama" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Palladares]

[Text] Our people know that the best way to express solidarity with the heroic people of El Salvador and with the other heroic peoples of Latin America who are struggling against injustice and the reactionaries is, primarily, by consolidating the bases of this revolution. It is done by consolidating daily, by means of our labor, the program of national reconstruction that allows us to build solid bases for the consolidation of this revolutionary process.

This was announced yesterday in a statement to Nicaraguans by Revolutionary Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra from the heroic city of Leon at the ceremonies in tribute to the martyrs of Veracruz who fell while fulfilling their sacred duty of organizing the liberation of Nicaragua.

Noting that some individuals are seeking to provoke our people into preparing alleged contingents to fight in El Salvador at this time, the national leader of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) said that is not the best way to show solidarity with the Salvadoran people, because those individuals are seeking to give the Yankee imperialists a pretext for attacking our country. We are not going to give them that pretext, he said, because we know that the best way to help El Salvador at this time is by first consolidating our revolution.

As if the leaders of the revolution had not already given enough signs of moral vision, of domination of the art and science of politics, of attacking not when the enemy wishes, but rather when it is most advantageous to the interests of the people and the general interests of the international revolutionary movement, of living, dying and breathing the socialist life of the imperialist chain, the member of the FSLN National Directorate also explained precisely how we can serve the Salvadoran revolutionary cause. To consolidate the revolutionary process in the economic, political, ideological and other areas and to dedicate ourselves entirely to economic reactivation, to the organization of the working class and the organization of all

patriotic forces which are truly interested in erradicating the misery inherited from Somoziism and in building a new society, is undoubtedly our most pressing revolutionary duty toward our Central American brothers, particularly the Salvadorans.

The very fact that our revolution exists, is strengthening itself and is broadcasting its economic, political and social success in all directions in America, enables us to say to our Salvadoran brothers and the other Central Americans that we are here, in the process of constructing the new fatherland: Look how much better we are living; see how much the situation of the worker and the peasants has improved and how we are emerging from backwardness, how we have broken the chains of dependence and how, despite our difficulties, our errors and the plans of the CIA, how we are living a dignified life in anticipation of a life that is increasingly healthy, creative and cultured, and which satisfies our growing vital needs.

And in this manner, by broadcasting our truths, our conquests, our triumphs in the area of reactivation, organization of our masses and the defense of the fatherland threatened by the counterrevolution and by our literacy crusade, our brothers of El Salvador and other countries will see that the struggle to eliminate the old regime was worthwhile, that the new society must be built and that the best thing they can do is to follow our example, the example of our people, with their own methods and with their own tactics in facing the common enemy.

To hastily leave for El Salvador to fight against the reactionaries in that country would be counterproductive, a provocation, foolhardy challenge to the imperialists who are always seeking pretexts under which to launch counterrevolutionary actions.

We say then to our Salvadoran brothers: Fight with the courage that comes from fighting for an invincible cause, because revolutions are not exported. They are carried out by the peoples of each country, led by their vanguard and it is in this framework that one must understand revolutionary internationalism. It does not permit us to act blindly, but of course, it acts with the necessary vigor when action would be opportune and it knows how to do this when the imperialists begin to export counterrevolutionary ideas. To be able to discern when, how and where to act in an internationalist manner is the task that our people and our vanguard will fulfill. That is the art of political leadership.

RAMIREZ ON STATE COUNCIL CONTROVERSY

Composition Explained

PA211504 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said yesterday in La Concha that the State Council will definitely have 47 members and that they will not earn any type of salaries.

Sergio Ramirez also stated that the pact of Puntarenas which is being mentioned by the Nicaraguan Development Institute [INDE] and other private enterprise sectors does not exist. According to the INDE, only the 33 organizations which were mentioned at the time of the revolutionary victory should be included in the State Council. The revolution has not made any pact. The time for pacts is over in Nicaragua. If not, then why was there a war which cost so many lives? One cannot disregard the emergence of new social forces mainly represented by the organizations of workers and various popular sectors.

Ramirez Mercado made these remarks during his speech celebrating the first 17 graduates of the literacy brigade. La Concha in Masaya Department had the honor of presenting the first 17 people liberated from illiteracy.

No Pact on Makeup

PA221510 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] There is no Puntarenas pact on the makeup of the State Council as originally planned. Some political and private business organizations are trying to distort the makeup of the council. But let us hear Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Government of National Reconstruction, explain the matter to our people.

[Begin recording] The newspaper LA PRENSA carried a front-page report on an alleged Puntarenas pact that some political and private business organizations have cited as the basis for a political understanding on the makeup of the State Council as originally planned.

We want to note first that no such agreement exists. I think some people in this country are still thinking in terms of pacts in line with the way of thinking that prevailed under Somoza but I also want to note that the word "pact" has been erased from Nicaragua's political dictionary, at least from the Sandinist dictionary. Pact in this country meant surrender to Somoziist interests. It meant compromising the interests of the nation and sovereignty. It served to promote the opportunism of the so-called historic parallels, a political concept created by imperialism itself, and these are issues that our people would like to see buried forever. Therefore it would be absurd to say that the Sandinist Front or the government junta established shortly before our victory ever signed any sort of pact.

The only meeting held in Puntarenas that I have recollection of its a meeting that I personally attended along with former Costa Rican President Don Jose Figueres, Costa Rican President Don Rodrigo Carazo, a delegate sent by Panama's Gen Omar Torrijos and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. We discussed the political situation that Nicaragua was experiencing 4 or 5 days before the armed victory. We discussed the pressure being exerted on the government Junta by U.S. envoys to make us enlarge the original makeup of the junta from 5 to 7 members. Companera Violeta de Chamorro, as head of the government junta, rejected that proposal with [words indistinct] and patriotic courage. Therefore the Nicaraguan people can rest assured that there has been no Puntarenas pact or anything like it.

I want to add that within the framework of the traditional way of thinking that prevailed in Nicaragua in the past among politicians, to sign pacts meant signing them in front of (?foreign) dignitaries (?or) representatives and they may be trying to remind us now that we reached an agreement in front of foreigners no matter what good friends they may have been of Nicaragua's cause. No matter what good friends the foreign dignitaries still are, those Nicaraguans who were then in charge of representing national interests never ceded, granted concessions or entered a pact. Therefore the Puntarenas pact doesn't exist and those who are bringing the matter up now just want to remind us that pacts were once signed here in front of foreign officials.
[End recording]

CSO: 3010

ORTEGA, BORGE ADDRESS WORKER UNITY MEETING

PA141602 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 80

(Text) even the members of the Central Labor Union and Unity attended the first meeting for the unity of the working class. The multisports center was much too small for the large group which attended the meeting.

We already have unity in Nicaragua, Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) said in an address to the workers. We already have unity in Nicaragua. What we are seeking are higher forms of unity.

Tomás Borge, who also spoke at the historic ceremony, held under the auspices of the intersindical, emphasized the importance of workers in the process being experienced by our country.

Commander Borge noted that the revolution was not carried out by perfumed young lords or delicate ladies. It was staged by the workers and the peasants smelling of sweat. He also highlighted the importance of the working classes in the period of revolutionary consolidation. Nicaragua is not alone, he said, inside the country, the revolution has the support of the workers, and abroad, it has the solidarity of the world's peoples.

Tomás Borge took advantage of the occasion to mention his recent trip, along with other leaders, to the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the GDR. There are some who say that we are touring. What we have been doing is attempting to bring the country out of its present state of economic strangulation. If those people are bothered because the visit was made to socialist countries, they should realize that Nicaragua has won for itself the right to have relations with all the countries in the world.

Carlos Salgado, the first general of the Sandinist Workers Central, summarized the efforts toward advancing the unity of the workers. Carlos Salgado, leader of the Independent General Labor Confederation, expressed support for the single workers central. Dr Gustavo Tablada and Adolfo Heres brought greetings to the conference from the Socialist Party to Nicaragua's working class.

END PAGE

NICARAGUA

TRADE MINISTRY DENOUNCES UNDERMINING OF ENABAS

PA212243 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Domestic Trade Ministry has denounced the maneuvers of local counterrevolutionaries, who are gradually trying to undermine the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise (ENABAS) and create a conflict between the people and this state enterprise. There are people who already have a bad image of this institution which is in charge of controlling the distribution of basic foods.

Pedro Antonio Blandon, domestic trade deputy minister, and Humberto Mendoza, domestic trade ministry secretary general, denounced local merchants and gave the real percentages of basic foods they handle, which are far above those handled by ENABAS.

There are enough basic foods in the country, but the reactionary sectors, enemies of the people, have seen to it that they disappear from the market so that there will appear to be a shortage.

This has been carried to such extremes by these counterrevolutionary groups that it is common to hear it said that ENABAS is to blame for the shortage of salt, milk, meat, beans and other products, as if this enterprise was in charge of producing these products, as if ENABAS had dairy cows or a slaughterhouse, when in reality these production centers are in the hands of private enterprise.

For example, private enterprise has also taken cooking oil out of the market. ENABAS only distributes 14 percent of domestic production of cooking oil--approximately 100,000 cans--equivalent to half a million gallons monthly.

ENABAS signed a contract with the local cooking oil industry to receive 14,000 cans monthly to be distributed to places where it is most needed, such as in poor districts and other sectors far from the cities.

Then, how can ENABAS be blamed for an alleged shortage of cooking oil, when 86 percent of domestic production is in the hands of 4 private enterprises, which apart from producing it are also distributors?

How can they deceive the people? The state is participating in 17 percent of the egg production. Current production has reached 35,000 dozens daily. Why then is there a shortage?

A wave of rumors has been circulating regarding sugar production to the point of creating a shortage which really does not exist, because there is enough sugar to supply the last corner in the country.

Approximately 92 percent of sugar production is in the hands of private enterprise and ENABAS barely handles 8 percent of the production.

ENABAS only controls 15 percent of the salt production in the country through the Nicaraguan Salt Enterprise (ENASAL). The rest is in the hands of private enterprise, specifically, the Nicaraguan Salt Producers Association.

ENABAS recently purchased 30,000 quintals of salt to be distributed in sectors where the literacy campaign is in progress and which will be isolated soon when the rainy season starts.

ENABAS has only been able to purchase 22 percent of beans production. Why hasn't the price dropped when 70 percent of the production is in the country and in the hands of private merchants?

The Domestic Trade Ministry pointed out that although the economic reactivation plan establishes only a 40 percent participation of private enterprise in commerce, the state, in a demonstration of good will, has increased the participation percentage to private enterprise.

Why don't merchants give up the idea of making big profits with minimal effort? Because all they care about is profit, while ENABAS is trying to see that places where there has never been a grocery store are supplied with basic foods.

Domestic Trade Ministry officials also referred to the possibility of ENABAS assuming full control of basic foods distribution if private merchants continue violating the list of prices and undermining ENABAS.

However, for this, the people must be prepared to assume their responsibility and to strengthen their supply committees and people's organizations.

The Domestic Trade Ministry also denounced that violent actions have been carried out against ENABAS as part of the basic foods artificial shortage campaign, such as the hijacking of a truck loaded with basic food which occurred recently in Nueva Guinea.

All these acts, we are warning the population, are the deeds of local reactionary sectors encouraged from abroad by imperialist forces who lost their privileges in Nicaragua when the Somozist tyranny was smashed.

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

SANDINIST, SOVIET YOUTH MEET--The 19 July Sandinist Youth welcomed the **companeros** of the Soviet Communist Party Youth this afternoon. In a simple political event, members of the university branch of the 19 July Sandinist Youth expressed their friendship and internationalism to **Companeros Vladislav (Kornilov) and Anatoliy (Kalovnikov)** of the Soviet Communist Youth. University professors and students and a representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front attended the event. The achievements of the Soviet Union since the October revolution were stressed at the meeting. **Companero Anatoliy** praised the Nicaraguan people's enthusiasm in reconstructing their fatherland. **Bayardo Altamirano**, assistant rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, said that 23 years ago a restless Nicaraguan youth sought to learn what was happening in the Soviet Union despite the campaign unleashed in Nicaragua against the Soviet Union. He went, saw and returned to Nicaragua. He wrote a book entitled: "A Nicaraguan in Moscow." We are referring to our top leader, **Carlos Fonseca**. [Excerpt] [PA221422 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Apr 80 PA]

ANDEN EXPELS TEACHERS--Spokesmen for the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers (ANDEN) were obliged to expel five teachers from the organization's ranks in Matagalpa Department because they were allegedly promoting desertions among members of the peoples literacy army. At the same time, the ANDEN spokesmen again urged teachers to remain in the communities to which they have been assigned and to take an interest in creating formulas to stimulate the national literacy crusade. ANDEN leader **Napoleon Loaisiga** confirmed that despite the great difficulties being faced by thousands of brigadists in many sections of the republic, such as the Atlantic coast, Nueva Guinea and Rio San Juan, the literacy campaign has begun and the brigadists are proceeding with great revolutionary spirit. [Excerpt] [PA230225 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Apr 80 pp 1, 12 PA]

TRUCKS FROM EASTERN EUROPE--The Nicaraguan Government has purchased a large shipment of Romanian and Hungarian-made trucks of various types through the good offices of **Commander Henry Ruiz Modesto**, who was a member of a delegation that visited Europe and the USSR requesting support for the revolution. According to reports, the purchase amounted to approximately \$20 million and was based on a long-term credit at low interest. The quality

of the trucks is unknown, but they will be the first of this type to arrive in Nicaragua. [Text] [PA210156 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 17 Apr 80 PA]

ENTERPRISE REACTIVATION LOAN--The National Development Bank will invest 167 million cordobas in the reactivation of private and state production enterprises, an Industry Ministry spokesman has reported. The industries to receive funds include (INCA), (Nabis-Crystal) and (Venus) clothing factory. [Text] [PA210156 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Apr 80 PA]

YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE TO COUNCIL--The Sandinist Youth organization has named Afanor Herrera as its representative to the State Council. He is currently the coordinator of the literacy campaign in the city of Leon. [PA210156 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 80 PA]

CSO: 3010

PANAMA

NEWSMAN SEES PERU EMBASSY INCIDENT AS FAILURE OF SYSTEM

PA182309 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 17 Apr 80

["Analysis of the News" feature by Mario Velasquez]

[Text] The dramatic incidents of these past few weeks--the slaying of the Salvadoran archbishop, the massacre of innocent victims during his burial, the prolonged agony of the hostages in Tehran, the ordeal of the diplomats being held hostage at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and the desperate invasion of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by more than 10,000 Cubans--are not only the source of deep reverberations but also of serious political implications.

It is shattering to see how more than 10,000 men, women and children swamped the premises of a foreign embassy seeking asylum in order to get out of their country. The Cuban authorities gave their version of this unwonted incident but it is not convincing because it entails justifications which are subtle and deceitful.

I believe that no matter how one looks at this painful matter, the presence of 10,000 Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana--who ran risks and left behind everything they owned--is a political and propagandistic setback for the government of President Fidel Castro.

The reaction of the Cuban refugees seems to be part of a framework of difficult situations which Cuba has been experiencing over the past few years. When the revolutionary government began, it suffered the hardships of a harsh economic blockade imposed by the United States and experienced basic errors in the framing of the economic policy of the island by its rulers.

However, what is happening is that the Cuban people have not been able to pull out of the economic calamities they have been suffering for the past 21 years. The scarcity of staples persists and the rationing--an emergency measure--continues in effect as a tool to regulate production, which shows a deficit in consumer goods.

Another burden that the Cuban nation has had to endure is the financing of the Cuban expeditionary armed forces who, numbering more than 10,000 soldiers,

are in certain African countries, particularly Angola and Ethiopia. It is presumed that the Soviet Union has helped in the financing of this costly military operation, however, the Cuban leaders themselves have said that the Soviets have nothing to do with their intervention in Africa--an intervention which they euphemistically call an act of international solidarity. The Cuban presence in Africa is not only costly in terms of money but also demoralizing for the Cuban families whose sons are sent to the other side of the world to fight and die for alien causes which they perhaps do not understand.

It is true that a strict political formation, which produces a high degree of politicization, may make this struggle understood within the context of the Marxist ideas and the global interests of the communist countries. However, in general terms, the Cuban mothers, wives and children must feel the same pain and concern that the American mothers, wives and children felt when their relatives were being sent to the Vietnam war.

This recount of facts is what produces dramatic and spectacular actions such as the invasion of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Now, 21 years after the revolution, Cuba's great economic and social difficulties are still evident and this massive flight of men, women and children seems to demonstrate the failure of a system characterized by human beings who are desperately seeking the path to exile where they can find the well-being and the freedom they lost in the fatherland they are leaving behind possibly forever.

CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST PRAISES KOREAN 'CHUCHE' IDEA

PA200439 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Apr 80 p 4-A

[Mario Augusto Rodriguez column: "A High Level Assembly"]

[Excerpts] 1. A Great Success

The great success that the first Latin American and Caribbean symposium on the chuche idea is having has given me much joy. The symposium is being held at the auditorium of the University of Panama.

2. Delegations

Even those who are not participating or following the symposium can estimate its quality by noting the importance of the foreign delegations attending the event. Some delegations include state ministers who have come as representatives of Caribbean countries that recently won their independence. A social and political process that is very interesting for the American continent and the rest of the world is taking place in the Caribbean. Rectors and vice rectors from renowned universities are participating. They are Guillermo Arqueda, Adriana Lombardo, Juan Almendares Bonilla, Jose Sarmiento Montoya, Alirio Ponce, Felix Antonio Ulloa, Hernan Villamarin Gutierrez, Leonardo Vicuna Izquierdo, Osvaldo Lariva, Jose Rafael Nunez Tendrio, Leonce Viaud and Nuflo Chaves, from the Universities of Costa Rica, Mexico, Honduras, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Haiti, Bolivia and other countries.

3. Popular Interest

The chuche idea appeals not only to persons of high academic and scientific standing. Internationally, among the popular masses, particularly among labor and peasant leaders, there has been growing interest in obtaining a more profound and systematic knowledge of the ideological and revolutionary system that has turned the Korean popular masses into the basic structure of the Korean revolutionary process.

4. The Popular Masses

This is so because the basis of the chuche idea is that it considers the popular masses as the nucleus of any revolutionary process. Its essence

is the solid unity of the masses and their gaining awareness of the fact that they are the owners of and are responsible for any revolutionary process, beginning with the struggle for independence and later, for the construction of a new economically independent and politically sovereign socialist republic. To accomplish this, the beginning is man, the human being, as the principal nucleus for the organization and development of society and, therefore, as the absolute beneficiary of all social processes. This requires the preparation and education of man and the popular masses he composes, so that all their capacity, resources, methods and systems may be used in the carrying out of the revolution and in an independent and creative construction.

1. Independence

The principle of independence is essential in the chuche idea. A struggle for independence, a revolutionary endeavor, cannot be conceived without the people themselves being responsible for the struggle, the endeavor. Revolutions cannot be imported or exported because they are not authentically national or independent. If a people wait for foreign elements to come to carry out a revolution, they will be generating a certain degree of dependency that could be economic, technological or political. This would be in contradiction to the basic revolutionary concept that construes the people as the makers of their own destiny to achieve the well-being, security and progress that correspond to their natural capacity and conditions and to their human potential. For this reason, the revolution is basically anti-imperialist and anticolonialist. This is why it must be the popular masses, solidly united in thoughts and actions, who will be the ones to fully assume the responsibility and the tasks of the revolutionary processes in line with the capacity, conditions and circumstances of each people, without letting themselves be influenced or dominated by a foreign power.

2. Work and Peace

It is worth noting that revolutionary processes do not necessarily have to be violent. It is only when imperialist or colonialist exploitation makes it necessary that the people use force to conquer their independence. Revolutionary processes can be carried out peacefully, by means of creating and using the resources and capacity of each country and this way achieving a higher standard of living. This is why the chuche idea also includes a system of methods on how to carry out cultural, technical and ideological revolutions so that the people use their own creative and productive potential to achieve increasingly better standards of living. Only through orderly and responsible work based on the creation of adequate technologies can the resources of a country become a solid foundation for the effective political and economic independence of the people and for the effective national sovereignty of the great popular majorities.

COST OF LIVING INCREASE OF 4.4 PERCENT REPORTED

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 19 Mar 80 p 6

[Text] According to information supplied by the General Bureau of Statistics and Census, the cost of living climbed about 4.40 percent in February and about 8.21 percent during the period December 1979-February 1980.

In February 1979, the price index rose 4.74 percent and during the period December 1978-February 1979, there was an increase of 10.62 percent.

The category of food showed the greatest increase this past February with 1.59 percent, followed by housing with 1.40 percent and miscellaneous items with 1.25 percent.

In the meantime, during the December 1979-February 1980 quarter, the greatest rise came under the category of housing with about 3.41 percent, followed by miscellaneous items with 2.57 percent and food with 1.96 percent.

Price Index Changes

Categories	Feb 80/ Jan 80	Feb 80/ Dec 79	Feb 80/ Jan 80 [Increase]	Feb 80/ Dec 79 [Increase]
Food	3.61	4.34	1.59	1.96
Clothing	1.61	2.67	0.16	0.27
Housing	6.05	15.48	1.40	3.41
Miscellaneous	5.44	11.33	1.25	2.57
General Index	4.40	8.21	4.40	8.21

Detailed tables for February 1980 will be published in this month's General Bureau of Statistics and Census bulletin.

CSO: 3010

URUGUAY

BRIEFS

EUROPEAN PRISONERS RELEASED--Paris, 13 Apr (AFP)--Jean Charles Serralta Delpech, the last French prisoner in Uruguay, was freed from the Libertad prison near Montevideo on Saturday and arrived here today. [PY141606 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 13 Apr 80 PY] Montevideo, 13 Apr (AFP)--A reliable source disclosed here today that three Spanish citizens charged with being Tupamaro subversives were released today and expelled from Uruguay. Eulogio Rovino Angulla, Severiano Alvarez Carbajal and Francisco Javier Leonor Peralta left immediately for Madrid. [PY141606 Paris AFP in Spanish 2150 GMT 13 Apr 80 PY] Montevideo, 15 Apr (AFP)--Nino Ruffo, an Italian citizen imprisoned here because of his connection with the Tupamaros, was released today and immediately expelled from Uruguay. [PY161221 Paris AFP in Spanish 2133 GMT 15 Apr 80 PY]

CSO: 3010

END

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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